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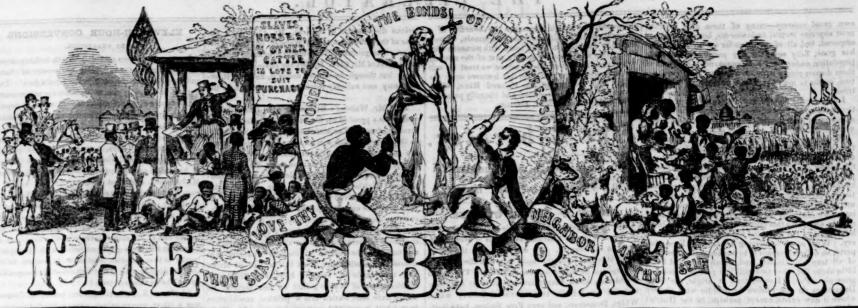
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Trist if payment be made in advance. Thirefisements making less than a square inthree times for 75 cts. - one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

of to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. Massial Committee. - PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS PARTON BUSING, EDWIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Is out Pattlips. [This Committee is responsible the financial economy of the paper-not for



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

to the principles of popular representation, of a repreentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the tree people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH EELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TOL. XXII. NO. 44.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1136.

Selections.

From the Cleveland True Democrat,

MR. GIDDINGE'S SPEECH.

for report of this speech-the one delivered by esentative, at the public dinner lateun at Painesville-will not, we trust, have readers, any or its interest, from the steness of its appearance in the True It is not, we were told the speech which intended to make. But we funcy it is he hotter for that. The tide of joyous symof by the occasion was found too strong to the war-worn soldier' in a great cause, the war-worn soldier' in a great cause, safer to hear the fire of its enemy's cohorts, adds of admiring, warm-hearted, earn-recistive friends. And it had been passe, if Mr. Gudding is experience should don exception to that rule. Words are only to those who have, in themselves, erewith to make them so. In Mr. G.'s less than in himself, there was that and these plain, honest, simple words of his, irspired by a common love of a com-e, on the part of both speaker and hearers. e the channel of such a 'commingling of hos not been opened up on this Reserve a long year, if ever, before. If we were mally present on the occasion, it was not we would not glidly have taken more pains than we would willingly have incurred to we would not glidly have taken more pains, than we would willingly have incurred to any other meeting which we remember to any other meeting which we remember to any other meeting which we remember to any other meeting which we word presence, we were there. All there is at sympathizes with the Good and the True, nors Devotion to these, that loves Liberty and Oppression, could not have been elsewhere than occasion designed to honor Joshua R. We have long regarded him as the noampion of the great rights of human natu the mighty West' has yet produced. We ake,' and never more so, than since the of the Hunker press, and the office-seeking on, when all men shall speak well of you.

-But we are keeping our readers too long from the THE SPEECH.

When the war-worn soldier is about to retire from ervice, from toils and dangers, to the peaceful of private life, he looks at his discharge, and e then finds a commendation of his fidelity, and expression that his discharge is honorable, his em is filled with greatful emotions.

Such is my position. Invited by your committee attend here, to-day, for the purpose of receiving a assurance from your own lips, that my humble That's have been appreciated by an intelligent con-manches, I now find myself in the midst of a scene musual in the past history of my life. Friends surand me; kindness is marked on every countenance. In high in the affections of the people. These keef more than common respect have unmanued All I can say is, that I am more than grateful.

language can give atterance to my feelings. to the discharge of public duty. I presume no other person will recollect the circumstances. In less than days after I took my sent in Congress, I spoke that infamous slave trade in the District of his, which yet disgraces the nation. The next og, I was denounced by the papers in Washcity as an abolitionist. I expected the stions of my constituents. I did not then their hatred of oppression, their independence aight, their attachment to principle. The first see was through the paper published here. It dided by my friend, Judge Rosa. He was can-

but denomiced the slave trade, and, in a pru-namer, justified what I had said. He has unobtedly forgotten it. But it is yet fresh in my a recollection, and now, after the lapse of fourteen as, I thank him, and I thank every man, and who has lent me the encouragement of their But I am called here to receive a more general ex-

from those whom I have so long represented. sentiments without disguise. It and appear my sentiments without disguise. It is not one, the happiest period of my life. You ill pardon this frankness. The feeling of your runs, expressed in the language which I have stad, and which I trad in every countenance, have exceed the very depths of my affections.

Your Committee, in their letters of invitation, were

Committee, in their letter of invitation, were to affude to my expulsion from the body held as a member, for asserting your right to be refron the crimes of slavery. I well recollect the when I then addressed you, in yonder church; thich I had espoused, I appeared before you. stened to me with a kindness which reached an. You approved my independence, and en-red me in the course I had adopted. You e talents, the doctrines I had avowed. I obeynatructions; and when I again entered the ntatives, and at the altar of my couna swore to maintain our Constitution as ders and serviles were looking at me with ared, and malice, I can truly say it was the moment of my existence. I then lived an a single hour

is not the hot-blooded Southerner friends, it is not the hot-blooded Southerner bowe-kinfe and pistols that causes Northerners should from duty. I am aware that many award melonor for meeting those weapons. It is true, I be seen them, apparently drawn for my assassion, but they have a wakened little concern when manded with the slanders, the falsehoods, with and the slanders, the falsehoods, with servile papers of the North do the dirty work chervile papers of the North do the dirty work lettertion, which sixveholders despise. Southmen will surround a young member, will use all seductive arts in their power, to win him to their tests. They will ply him with attention, with ners, with wine, and all that sort of thing. Failin such appliances, they will try their hand at handdation, and if all their means prove unequal to task, they will then call on Northern service many, and other minions, to attack, his regulation. and other minions, to attack his reputation, ap the work of slander, of caluony. You all a remarkable instance of this character.

a remarkable instance of this character, in since, I found myself charged, through gress of Boston, New York, and Pniladelwith abstracting papers from the Post Office finent; a crime for which, if guilty, I ought to I the penitentiary, instead of receiving your approbation. The slander was then copied every Whig paper of the Reserve. The story got up with much care. Circumstances were add which appeared conclusing against use. My Rated which appeared conclusive against me. My frends were alarmed, and anxiously inquired how I could defend myself against men who, they assured ne, would testify to any falsehood likely to affect injuriously. All I could say was, that God and

look over my whole country, and to consult its history and examine the great evils which afflicted it. Those evils I found to be the spirit of war and oppression. The too pouplar idea, that it is an honorable and a glorious employment for man to engage in the work of butchering his fellow-man, had its source in an ignorant and a barbarous age. Its absurdity needs, here, no argument to expose it. God has put us here to aid and assist each other, to confer happiness upon our fellow men, and to elevate their enjoyments. But for man to engage in the work of devastation and bloodshed, by which property is destroyed, lives sacrificed, and mourning and devastible pleasure and ultimate ty is destroyed, lives sacrificed, and mourning and anguish inflicted upon the survivors, is repugnant success, I remain, yours, respectfully, to the feelings of every humane person. It is with great satisfaction, that I look back upon my votes and official acts, and say that in neither have I at any time encouraged war or bloodshed; and even when a vote of thanks was proposed by Congress to our officers and men who had devastated Mexico, sbin her women and children, I alone voted against to attend a Public Dinner, tendered to Hon. Joshua the measure. It was, perhaps, the only instance in R. Giddings, as a testimonial of your approbation,

But, on this point, I dare not trust myself to speak. But, on this point, I dare not trust myself to speak. I feel more deeply than I have language to express. I had intended to say more. I had marked out a train of thought which I purposed to have pursued, but my feelings have dissipated all thoughts of a formal address. And I will only add, that in taking leave of you, I find pleasure and consolation in the belief, that you will hereafter be represented by one who will show himself worthy of this people, as they are worthy of his best efforts.

Ladies and gentleman, I may never have the pleasure of your properties. The maintenance of the pleasure of your properties of the pleasure of your properties. The maintenance of your properties of the pleasure of your properties. The properties of the pleasure of your properties of the pleasure of your properties. The properties of the pleasure of your properties of your properties of your properties. The properties of your properties of your properties of your properties of your properties. The properties of your properties of your properties and properties of your properties. The properties of your properties of your properties of your properties of your properties. The properties of your properties of your properties of your properties of your properties. The properties of your properties of

sure of appearing before you again. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, and with the ardent desire, that you may, one and all, continue to be guided by the principles you have hitherto manifested; that you may enjoy the richest of Heaven's blessings; and that we may all meet in that world where op-pression and war are unknown, where peace, harmony and friendship shall be enjoyed in perfection; with these grateful feelings, and with this earnest desire, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

The following letters were read at the Giddings

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1606.

Gents:—Your letter on the 6th, inviting me to attend at Painesville on the 18th, to participate in doing honor to your noble Giddings, is before me, to refurn from attending a tour of Western freedom, I feel under greater obligation than to Mr.

No man has contended with the Slave.

high worth of the man you delight to honor, I beg to Political integrity is so rare in the hitherto prominent parties, that it well becomes Ohio, and especially your portion of it, to do honor to Joshua R. Giddings. I have observed his course critically; long did he defend the Whig party, and labor to make it redeem its off-repeated pledges in favor of Liberty. redeem its oft-repeated piedges in favor of Liberty and Justice; nor did he leave it so long as there remained any hope of its reformation; nor did he, when acting with that party, ever betray the cause so dear to his noble-hearted constituents—he bore with equal courage the abuse of slaveholders and the scorn of traitors, whether from the Democratic or Whig parties; and there are few men who would have vindicated truth so fully and ably as he did, against such fearful odds, for sometimes he stood alone; but now, thank Heaven, he is receiving a portion of his reward.

portion of his reward. portion of his reward.

It is well to contemplate the difference between J. R. Giddings, on the 18th inst., and any of those who aspired to the first offices of the nation, and sacrificed their sense of justice to slaveholders' demands:—who would not prefer the reflections of a Giddings, honored and loved by his constituents, and respected even by his opponents, and above all, with the appropriation of his heart and of his God, with the approbation of his heart and of his God, rather than the doleful lament of any of the great defeated

an encouragement to the young men in our land, that they may behold the reward of the righteous on the one hand, and that of those who could conquer their free principles, (and call them prejudices,) on the other than the street.

But you are also to confer together in reference But you are also to confer together in reference to the future labors, promotive of freedom. In this conference, you have able advisers; you no doubt take measures to circulate information, as given in various speeches of friends of freedom; also, press the importance of circulating our various local State and county papers; papers from abroad are entertaining and often useful, but for securing efficient organization and effective action, nothing can take the place of the paper of our own State and County—every man should be an agent to secure subscribers, and promote the circulation of such papers.

ers, and promote the circulation of such papers.

Again, we should maintain and extend the organizition that is now in progress; have faith in our principles, and resolve to secure the success of the Free Democratic ticket, in 1856; but, to do this, we must not turn to the right hand or the left, or

myself knew the charge to be false, that wicked affiliate with either wing of the hunker party. The myself knew the charge to be false, that wicked men nor devils, no, not even doughfaced slanderers. Could change truth into falsehood, or verify facts which never existed. The result of the official investigation you know. The whole plot was concerted and put forth by men of political standing in a city some thirty miles from us, and within our own District. And I refer to these facts, merely to say, that Northern slanderers are more to be looked to than Southern slaveholders. The former are more dangerous to Freedom.

When I entered Congress, it became my duty to look over my whole country, and to consult its hisook over my whole country, and to consult its his- ment of rivers and harbors, an amount about equal

Wishing you all possible pleasure and ultimate

SAM'L LEWIS. Hon. J. F. Morse, and others.

AKRON, Sept. 13, 1852. GENTLEMEN: -- Your favor is received, inviting me the measure. It was, perhaps, the only instance in which a member of the House ever voted against the united voice of all the States. Yet I look upon that vote with as much pleasure as any which I ever afford me great pleasure to be present on that ocgave.

As to Slavery, I will say nothing. My whole course is known to you. I have kept nothing hidden from the people, on that or on any other political subject.

In short, I desire to say, that whatever talent God has best youd upon the has heat you dupon the has heat you have a subject to the has the had you have the had you had

In short, I desire to say, that whatever talent God has bestowed upon me, has been honestly exerted for the support of your rights, your interests and your honor. I could have done no more; I would have done no less. You had taken me from the employments of professional life, and placed me upon the watch-tower of freedom. Had I neglected to give notice of approaching danger, I should have proven a traitor to the confidence you reposed in me, and a traitor to my country. I repeat, that I have faithfully served you, according to the humble talents I possessed.

For so doing, I claim no merit, no applause. I have done no more than it was my duty to do. But it was you, the people of our District, that placed me; and to you, and not to myself, belongs the honor of what has been done for freedom, for humanity, in this District. For whatever reputation I possess, for whatever standing I have attained, I am indebted to you. And when I reflect upon the oblight of slavery networks and solve on a Southern ity, in this District. For whatever reputation I possess, for whatever standing I have attained, I am indebted to you. And when I reflect upon the oblight of slavery attentions which your kindness and confidence have imposed on ne, I feel overwhelmed with gratitude.

But on the friends of Freedom preparing for the great battle in prospective; the issue of which is to decide whether this is to be 'a model Republic' or 'a model Despotism.' Give us a few more slave States carved out of Texas—add Cuba, with her slaves and slave institutions—divide California, and make South California as lave State—let the blight of slavery enter Utal and New Mexico—all of which are favorable topics with slave propagandists and the eighteen millions of freemen at the North are as importent as a slave on a Southern plantation. Already has the blight palsied free thought, tree speech, and free action—political parties have retrieved and the favorable reported in the North are as importent as a slave on a Southern plantation. Already has the bl

I should, therefore, be happy to attend the banquet prepared for him, but my business engagements will

Please accept my excuse, and believe me, most devotedly, in the cause of freedom and humanity,

Sincerely yours, LUCIUS V. BIERCE.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, (Mass.,) Sept. 12, 1852.

Sept. 12, 1852. (
GENTLEMEN: --Vours of the 6th inst., inviting me
to a Dinner to be given to Hon. Joshua R. Guddings,
your long-tried and faithful Representative in Congress, is before me. I much regret my inability. gress, is before me. I much regret my inability, owing to other engagements, to be present on the

On my return from attending a tour of Western Conventions on the 10th. I found my family in deep affliction, which detains me from our State Convention, and I fear will prevent my joining you on the 18th; and that you may not suppose me insorble of your favor in the invitation, or of the light who have the from the 18th; and that you may not suppose me insorble of your favor in the invitation, or of the light who have the favor in the invitation, or of the light who have the favor in the invitation. and gratitude. Such are my feelings, and such, am confident, are the feelings of every true son o New England.

I should be pleased to meet the numerous friends of I should be pieased to meet the numerous friends of freedom, who will assemble at Painesville on the 18th inst., and should be happy to confer with them on the great interests of our cause. That there will be a great gathering, and that the occasion will be one of deep interest, I cannot doubt, one that will do honor to your Representative, and advance the interests of that great movement to which he has devoted his

Referring you to the annexed sentiment, with many thanks for your kind invitation, I subscribe myself, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

AMASA WALKER. J. F. Morse, and others.

'Hon. Joshia R. Giddings, Representative of the 20th Congressional District, Ohio—No Constituency ever had a more fearless and faithful Representative; no Representative a more constant and grateful Con-

CENTREVILLE, (Ind.,) Sept. 11, 1852. GENTLEMEN:-Your letter of the 6th inst., honor ing me with an invitation to attend a Public Dinner, to be given to Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, at Painesville, be given to Hon. Joshua K. Giddings, at Prainesvine, on the 18th of this month, is just received. I am on the 18th of this month, is just received. I am very sorry to say, that owing to positive outstanding the one hand, and that of those who could conquer teir free principles, (and call them prejudices,) on the other. people in publicly honoring that man among that glorious old patriarch of freedom in the

that glorious old patriarch of freedom in the West, Joshua R. Giddings.

To me, as to multitudes of younger men throughout the country, he has indeed been a political father. To him, more than to any other man, am I indebted for all that I am or hope to be, among those who are fighting the great battle of freedom in this Republic; and no man knows better than Mr. Giddings himself has reason to do, how glad I should be to mingle with his friends, in their fitting and farewell 'testimomal of their approbation, for the faithful manner in which he has watched over the interests committed to his care.' committed to his care.

I am, very respectfully, GEO. W. JULIAN. J. F. Morse, and others, Com. of Arrangements. CARROLLTON, (O.,) Sept. 4, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: —I have the honor of your polite in-vitation to a Public Dinner in honor of the Hon. J. R. Giddings, at Painesville, on the 18th inst., which has just come to hand, and for which I thank you. A previous engagement for the same day will pre-vent my appearance among you on that occasion, much as I might desire to witness the outpouring approbation of a confiding constituency upon a gound truly great man and a faithful public servant.

Although I am denied, by circumstances, the great Although I am denied, by circumstances, the great joy I should experience in being with you on that occasion, permit me to say, that, in my opinion, you could not confer honor upon a more worthy human being. With an intellect of no ordinary cast-bright, strong, and sharpened by powerful and vindictive opposition in and out of Congress, he stands pre-eminently great. His talents are of a high order, enriched by a most refined and elevated morulity—sweetened with generosity and kindness, 'even to a fault,' he is an honor to his race. As a statesman, he is excelled by few, and by as few equalled; the ever tast friend and safe counseilor free from calculating selfishness -entirely free from calculating selfishness-and whose whole aspirations run out in favor of Godloving Freedom, with strong sympathy for the fallen and oppressed. I speak of my own knowledge, from a close and intimate acquaintance during the

JOSEPH CABLE. Messrs. Morse and others, Com.

Franklin, (Pa.,) Sept. 14, 1852.

GENTS:—I have just received you letter inviting mg me to be present, at Painesville, on the 18th ist., to participate in the distinction of a Public Dinner, then and there to be given to that 'Terrible' Son or THUNDER, Hon. J. R. Guddings—the wellried friend of HUMAN FREEDOM.

Feed and water him well; he has come up through

this labors have been more abundant than any give trials yet await. His labors have been more abundant than any give trials yet await. His labors have been more abundant than any give him his hire. Although now about separated from you by geographical lines; merry!—he is not dead nor asleep; and your cal loss is another's gain. Hand him round!

Sth. That throughout the whole American Union, the anti-slavery action of the religious bodies is in most cases paralyzed, and public opinion almost universally deprayed, by pro-slavery influence, and under all circumstances, to be an enormous moral and secial evil, hostile to every good influence, and and material, where he is dumiciled—he will much tribulation, and many sore trials yet await him. His labors have been more abundant than any man's. Give him his hire. Although now about to be separated from you by geographical lines; make merry!—he is not dead nor asleep; and your political loss is another's gain. Hand him round! It is not material where he is domiciled—he will work for God and our common HUMANITY, whenever, wherever and however. I am afraid to 'agilate,' and will bring my remarks to a 'finality' by eaying: I cannot be present in the flesh; but my sympathies are always with you and the free institutions of my country.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obliged, &c.,
JOHN W. HOWE.

JOHN W. HOWE.

To J. F. Morse, and others, Com. of Arrangements,

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17, 1852. Hon. Benj. Bissel: Dear Sir,-I cannot be ith you at the 'Giddings Dinner' to-morrow. Oh,

in my behalf the following:

John P. Hale.—It was 'the earnest and oft repeated request' of his wife and children, that he would decline the nomination for the Presidency—Many thousands of wives and children are raising their cries to God for blessings on that family circle, while the husband and tather nobly vindicates the cause of Freedom, 'wounded in the house of its friends.'

Yours truly, R. P. SPALDING.

In this city, a printed paper, containing the opinions of many of our American brethren on the subject of slavery in that country, particularly as regards the recent Fugitive Slave Law; they also forwarded some copies to Belfast and Wexford.

About the same time, the Gentlemen's Committee prepared a short address for circulation amongst the emigrants, who leave our shores in such vast numbers, generally in ignorance of the existence of slavery, or of its attendant evils, in the land of their

WHITE HALL, P. O., Mad. Co., ? Ky., September 11, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:-Your favor of the 6th inst., invit ing me to attend the Public Dinner, to be giving to Hon. J. R. Giddings on the 18th day of this month Hon. J. R. Giddings on the 18th day of this month, in consequence of his public services, is received. No man would unite more cordially in doing that true Republican honor than I, but I have engagements to speak every day this week, the 18th included, in my own State, in the cause of Free Democracy—for you must know that we have up the banner of Hale and Julian; giving a practical illustration to our oppressors that this is not a question between North and South, but between the masses of the goods everywhere, who intend to maintain the wine. people everywhere, who intend to maintain the prin '76 and Republicanism, and the Slaveoc racy, who propose to reduce us to more than Colonia

We have not been indifferent observers of the heroic course of your distinguished Representative. He follows well in the footsteps of the immortal Adams; and in his last speech in Congress, we felt that the chivalric elequence of that noble patriot was not lost to us forever. The Free Democracy in Kentucky, if not bodily, will be with you in spirit on that day. Humble though we he in shifts coordinated that day. Humble though we be in ability, poor in this worlds' goods, and obscure in renown, those talents which our Divine Master has given us have not been buried! With the powers of State and Church arrayed against us—an aristocracy which, em-bracing the monied and landed interest, does not wait the dull discrimination of a self-indulged monarch to gift with patent of nobility whatever bad genius and iron energy springs among the people; but by the simple purchase of a slave, puts itself forever at war with the working masses, who are less fortunate in accumulation of gold; smid the destitution of common education, and against the powerful combination of the omnipotent press, we have stood—against the club and bowie-knife of the ignorant and hards, and the power strible man

go be it we go down in the battle strife, for them we cry to all America, Help! Don't give up the ship!

Your ob't servant, C. M. CLAY. Your ob't servant, J. F. Morse, and others.

and happy remarks from Rev. Edward Smith, the meeting adjourned. Scott leads the column.'- Boston Atlas. He don't appear to lead the column of returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio.—Lowell American.

After the reading of the letters, and a few humore

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

From a document before us with the above title, we make a few extracts:- .

As many may not be acquainted with the reasons for the formation of our Society, we subjoin those which were drawn up at its commencement:—

'1st. That the system of chattel slavery is incon patible with practical Christianity, and with the existence of civil, religious, or intellectual liberty in the countries where it prevails.

· 2d. That, notwithstanding upwards of sixty years of anti-slavery effort, the slave-trade is still carried on—that slavery still exists to a prodigious extent in the United States of America, Cuba, and elsewhere, and that, notwithstanding the a spirit of tyranny still prevails there, which it demands vigilant exertions to counteract.

'3d. That we are closely connected with the

United States of America, by similarity of language, social institutions, and commercial interests; and as the intercourse between us is rapidly increasing, it is especially important that correct information respect-ing the extent, influence, and operation of slavery, in that country, should be widely diffused amongst us.
4th. That the policy of the Federal Government from a close and intimate acquaintance during the entire term of the last and so far of the present Congress. To do honor and justice to such a man, under the separation of his former. District, are objects worthy the man and the constituency whose interests and will be has so long represented; and to participate in person would be peculiarly gratifying to me, did not my previous promises forbid.

I have the honor to be,

With high esteem, &c.,

IOSEPH CABLE.

the marriage institution are foroidden, and the slaveholders themselves being shockingly corrupted by the tyranny and the licentious habits induced by their position, a frightful amount of demoralization and practical heathenism are the inevitable consequences.
6th. That the existence of such an institution in

a professedly free and Christian country must depend on the extent to which it can secure the silence or co-operation of the religious bodies, and the support of public opinion.

*7th. That throughout the whole American Union,

which should be opposed by every Christian means in our power.'

'These are the reasons which induce us to unite for the purpose of promoting the abolition of chattel-slavery throughout the world, by the diffusion of information respecting it amongst the people of Ire-land, and by co-operating with those who are laboring for the same cause in other countries. In order more effectually to accomplish our objects,

two Committees were formed, one composed of ly of each other, and hold a joint monthly meeting to report progress, and for the interchange and com-

Hox. Berst. Bissel: Dear Sir.—I cannot be with you at the 'Giddings Dinner' to-morrow. Oh, how much I regret it.

Instead of appearing as an humble votary, and casting my offering upon the altar of liberty. I send doomed to take part in the argument of 'Jaundyce vs. Jaundyce, in Chancery.'

Don't you pity me? Make my excuse known to our friends at the table, and, if you see proper, offer in my behalf the following: in this city, a printed paper, containing the opinions

> adoption. These were recommended to settle in those parts of the Union which are least tainted by slavery, and to assist the slave, and his friends, when they had it in their power to do so. This address was widely circulated both in Dublin and in many parts of the country. It was also inserted in some the provincial papers.
>
> In order to procure as large a contribution a

> sible to the Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar, the Ladies Committee issued a circular, stating its objects, and requesting contributions. This appeal was in many cases responded to; and after the articles were exhibited for a few days, previous to packing, a quanti-ty, amounting in value to about 40l., was forwarded to Boston.

The enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law (the cruel operation of which has been felt by many thousands during the past year) has raised the indig-nation of all who esteem right and justice. The innation of all who esteem right and justice. The influence of its powers, as carried out by its heartless supporters, has spread the gloom of fear and dismay over many a family circle, which enjoyed for years those common rights which their Creator has bestowed upon all. Instances have occurred of fathers being torn from their children, and of mothers and children being harried off to that condition of bondage, which is so often more terrible than death itself. Hundreds have fled to Canada, seeking there a home which they were denied in the land of their birth. The Ladies' Committee have circulated many copies of the Fugitive Slave Bill, believing that our fellow-citizens had previously no idea of the extent of the wickedness of this odious enactment.

The liberation of the slaves in the French West by the simple purchase of a slave, puts itself forever at war with the working masses, who are less fortunate in accumulation of gold; smid the destitution of common education, and against the powerful combination of the omnipotent press, we have stood—against the club and bowie-knife of the ignorant and brutal, and the more terrible machiavelism of the remorseless refined—for our own God-given rights, and those whose voiceless woe from the noble-hearted claims equal vindication! Still, we despair not. Against the Baltimore Platforms we will wage an uncompromising war; until such time as, in the language of Horace Mann, we are ready to acknowledge, 'There is no God.' Iu Him, and the correspondence of our principles with his necessary attributes, we still trust! But if so be it we go down in the battle strife, for them werry to all America, Help! 'Don't give up the ship!'

Your ob't servant,

The liberation of the slaves in the French West India Colonies is an event of very recent occurrence, and although their liberation has been interfered with by the present French Government, yet they are not likely to be deprived of the freedom which has been granted them. It may be encouraging to those who, under a sense of great individual inability to cope with this giant evil, are laboring for its overthrow, to be informed that the abolition of slavery in the French West India Islands was main-ly owing to the presence of Victor Schoelcher, a representative from Gaudalou, who was in Paris during the Revolution of 1848, and by his efforts and influence with Lamartine, and other members of the Government, procured the law which abolished Frence Colonial Slavery—an object for which the abolitionists of France had hitherto been laboring apparently in vain.

The free colored population of our West India

ing apparently in vain.

The free colored population of our West India possessions, though laboring under many disadvantages, are advancing in comfort and intelligence, bearing ample testimony to the blessings of freedom, though trammeled by many unfavorable laws, and obliged to compete with the slave labor of Cubs, Porto Rico, and Brazil.

The recent is rived by:

The report is signed by RICHARD D. WEBB, Secretaries. NEGRO SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

The following article, from the Star of Freedom, a paper published in London, is written in the right pirit, and will be read with interest:

Slavery still exists in England in many a terrible form. The modern Egypt of bondage, in which la-bor is held subject to the Pharaoh of capital, has its tor is acrd subject to the Pharan of capital, assents taskmasters and tortures, slmost as inhuman as those of the most brutal barbarism. The slavery of Inbor, in the aggregate, to capital, is almost as prolific of human misery as the bondage of the negro in the Slave States of America. The money despotism of Slave States of America. The inney despotism of England is as unscrippious, as inexorably selfish, and as otterly heedless of the death and desolation it creates, as the bloodhounds who subjugate and murder the blacks. It is as deaf to hear the groans of little children, whose tender lives are used up in pestilent factories and sufficiating immes, as are the slave-dealers and slaveholders. It is as reckless of human life and suffering as the fiendish slave-driver, Legree, in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' But there is one essential difference between negro slavery and slaveholders. essential difference between negro slavery and slavery in England; although our system of tyranny is s powerful, and crushes us as certainly, in its war

are with the creators of wealth, it is only as a sys

em, and conquers only in the gross mass.

The tyranny is not so personal, and the slavery is not so individual. In England there is not that free cope for the passions of the master class, for, after scope for the passions of the master class, for, after all, the capitalist is not the personal proprietor of his slave, and although society permits him to use his labor, and pit-bones and sinews against iron shaft and wheels, set father against son, and children against their parents, in unlimited competition, he cannot use the whip, the branding-iron, and the bloodhound, with none to say to him may. He cannot tear the mother from husband and family, and send her a thousand miles away to end her dark destroy in the fatal swamps; nor say to the father. I tiny in the fatal swamps; nor say to the father, 'I want four of your children to make up a lot which I have just sold to go 'down South.' Other terrible distinctions might be drawn, sadly and grimly re-flecting upon republican America, with its boasted freedom and superior institutions. Ah, America is not all we have been led to think she is! Fast and fatally are the roots of old world evils ramifying her young soil. That apportioning of the land — the fatally are the roots of old world evils ramitying her young soil. That apportioning of the land—the common inheritance of humanty—as private property, that lust of gain, and greed of gold, and worship of the almighty dollar—that setting up of shams and hypocrisies in the place of simple, noble manhood—that perpetuation of the proletarial, or speculation in the property of the same shame and the wood-slaver—there are evils to man by man—the wages-slavery—these are evils to be denounced, and things to mourn over. But of all the foul sorres and deadly discusses that afflict her, that negro slavery is the most deplorable; and, as we are Democrats naturally, and not merely by profession, as our sympathies are universal, we cry shame on the pretended Democracy that tolerates a curse like slavery. Wherever Humanity is yearncurse like slavery. Wherever Humanity is yearning to cast off the execrable tyranny that crushes it —wherever there is a people gronning beneath the lash of despotism—wherever there is a wrong crying for redress—there is our cause; and whether they be white or black slaves, it mutters not, the color of our democracy is not that of skin-distinction, it is that of the warm, rich, human heart.—Shame, burning shame, say we, on the Democracy or Democratic 'Convention,' which, like that at Baltimore, would make the bondage of the negro its stepping-stone to power, and seek the suffrages of a naion by andering to the slaveholders, and defendnation by pandering to the slaveholders, and defend-ing a fatal iniquity. What! shall America be look-ed to as the land of liberty and refuge of the world, il she make the b to a mocking world of tyrants, and a groaning world of slaves, nothing save bloody stripes and bit-ter tears? Shall this dark and deadly curse be still permitted to blight American and republican life?— Shall Democracy and Christianity countenance the tearing asunder of nature's divinest ties? Shall these look calmly on the blood that runs beneath the lash, and sprinkles that sod on which the stern old forefathers of the republic poured out their life bload to render free? Out upon such 'Democracy' as would sell the image of God, though in chony, in the market-place, and permit humanity to be trainpled upon at the will of soulless and tearless tyrants A pretty crew, you heroes of whip and chain, to talk of setting the old world free from the thraldom of king-craft and priestcraft, and of aiding Europe to king-craft and priesteralt, and of aiding Europe to burst the bonds of Kaiser, Pope, and Czar, while you revel in the price of human blood, and drive that horrible traffic in human flesh! Down to the dust of repentance, or talk no more of Democracy and Liberty, for ye take their holy names in vain.—America! Young Republic of the West! Child of our own northershand, which was rocked in the brave America! Young Republic of the West! Child of our own mother-land, which was rocked in the brave hearts and mased in the sturdy arms of our common fathers! Arouse thee, and wipe away this blot from thy escutcheon. Let thy manhood fulfil the glorious promise of thy infancy. No longer perpetuate this dark and terrible wrong, or a wild retribution awaits thee. The Nemesis of history is just. Remember Hayti and St. Dominique! Look to it in time, or some Spartacus of the Westmay yet arise, to avenge the long oppressions and countless injuries of his trampled race; and the morning of the coming day of the slave's deliverance, for which he prays, and weeps, and lifts the longing eyes, may be ushered in of the slave's deliverance, for which he prays, and weeps, and lifts the longing eyes, may be ushered in wet with crimson dews. All honor to the men of noble heart and lofly mind, who are carrying on the good fight against the atrocious system, and who scatter their words of flame, which are more fatal than the old Greek fire, in the camp of the slavethan the old Greek the, in the same proud struggle, and though we cannot lift the arm of strength in your cause, yet our hearts do battle with you, and all our sympathies fight for you and the emancipation of the negro slave.

Daniel Foster has been lecturing in town

Daniel Foster has been lecturing in town, twice on slavery, and once on intemperance.

His lectures, as usual, were powerful appeals to the moral sense of the people, and will do much good. We are glad to find that the agents of the anti-slavery society are leaving the little party differences out of their lectures, and use their powers and influence entirely against the common enemy. No better campaign lecturers are in the field than these agents, if their efforts here are a sample of their usual course, and we trust that every friend of freedom will give them a welcome. There is no denying the feet that Garrison and his friends have created the present anti-slavery sentiment of the Santry, and their quiver is still charged with more powerful shafts against the monster—slavery—than any other equal number on the globe. Mr. Fuster makes no secret of his sentiments, and hopes to see every Garrison abolitionist vote for Horace Mann. Similar, also, we judge, are the feelings of Lucy Stone and others, and we may safely count upon 10,000 votes, this fall, from persons who have not voted before for years.—Filchburg Neas.

Hon. George W. Julian and Cassius M. Clay are stumping Kentucky, and denouncing both the Whig and Democratic platforms, because of their support of the Fugitive Slave Law. They are listened to with respectful attention.

upon that work :

THE LONDON TIMES.

The following an extract from an able writer in

the Lordon Standard, who is reviewing Uncle Tom's

We might turn from the reluctant performance

of a painful task to one in which we should have gloried and delighted—to builing the successful as-sertion of the sublimest feelings and the justest

readers among the civilized inhabitants of either

There would have been pleasure in joining, and

hands. His sagacity has made discoveries both ju dicial, moral, and political. He has found that Un

ele Tom is an impossible character. Why? Because he can forgive injuries. So Christianity is

impossible. What we have been taught for nearly

must daily pray for and practice, is pronounced to

whole negro population of our colonies became free, and, at the same time, became the majority in every

no insult was offered, not a single reproach or

But how could sentiments so refined and genero

content ourselves with relating, on the authority of the Times, a fact which was inserted there about

small a type as to be scarcely legible. The ship letter from the African coast, informed the corre-apondent in England that her Majorty's ship Teazer

was so long delayed, that famine was feared, and al

on board placed on short allowance. The poor cap-tured male savages, with famine and death staring

them in the face, united in a petition to the captain

ed, in order that a larger supply might be dealt out to the females. All arrived safely, and became

to the females. All arrived safely, and became British subjects, however unworthy of the name of brothers the beaux esprits of London might have

ought them.
If Mrs. Stowe, as the Times reviewer intimate

pretended that Uncle Tom is a type of the negro

mitted a great fault. She pleads for their emanci-

potion, not because they are nil model heroes or model Christians, but because they are men, with

the rights and feelings of men, and probably much

slavery. This is the strongest argument for their emancipation. But Mrs. Stowe's appeal, founded on the possibility of men like Uncle Tom being produc-

ed, even in slavery, by the mere operation of Christ-ian principles, is legitimately made to excite an earn-est wish to forward that just and holy object.

The Times reviewer, indeed, among his other scoveries, has found out that to expose the enor-

mities of this matchless evil is the sure way to per-

up the Federal Union, it is the powerful element

which binds together the numerous members of that free and enlightened commonwealth. He really

thinks, we suppose, that the Fugitive Slave Law is so deeply founded on reason and natural right, that it must be immortal, and the North must ever be

culpable in exciting strong emotions in her readers.

oppression on the one hand, and the extreme of un-merited suffering endured with Christian patience

on the other, without awakening indignation and

on the other, without awakening indign thon and symposthy. And we cannot compliment the *Times* on the unimpassioned tone with which they have for some years carried on this slave controversy. Ever since the discussion of differential duties, they have spoken of African grievances as 'imaginary'; have

classed negroes and monkeys' in the one catego-ry; and clubbed together all who pleaded their

cause 'as saints and hypocrites,' and pseudo-philan-

thropists. The 'friend of the African' was a phrase

amusing irony in their mouth. One less earne

and energetic than Mrs. Stowe might have been de

terred from her task by the contemptuous language applied to those who attempted similar service here.

aging invective, which, we verily believe, the wri-

exertion of unrivalled talents, her cause is placed for

witticisms that have deprived our negro brethren of the aid of the sympathy to which our common na-

ture entitles them, shrink to nothing under the in-

fluence of Christianity. The chord struck beyond the Atlantic already vibrates through the world. In

spite of political differences and national jeulousies.

the noble work goes bravely on, and cannot fail to be speedily accomplished.'

The following letter, from the pen of our es-

teemed friend Daniel Ricketson, should have been

published last week, in connection with the New Bed-

ford correspondence, but did not meet our eye until

too late for that issue. It will be remembered that

the letter of Mr. R. was alluded to in that of our cor-

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF NEW

BEDPORD.

RESPECTED FRIENDS: I have read with aston

ishment and regret the communications of the Hon Horace Mann, relative to the African race, address

ed to the corresponding committee of a meeting of colored voters in New Bedford. Although the view

that is, confining his views to the pure African race

feriority, as a race, of any portion of mankind. If we

tic state of the African, in the interior of his cou

placed. The Saxon race has not much to boast of

him as his slave, and the name of Saxon dog and

his brass collar, are still to be found, on the pages

been the prey of nearly all the wickedness and ava-

rice of the world for generations, carrupted and crushed in their own land, are to be fairly judged as

is most preposterous as well as presumptuous, and Mr. Mann appears to me in this particular to have

But who are the colored people of this country?
Why, certainly, to judge from their complexions alone, we may conclude that there is a large mixture of white blood in their veins. Born and reared in this country, many of them the children of their

to their intellectual capabilities at the present tim

the time was when the proud Norman claimed

hamble condition our own race wa

ory. To say that a race which has

ed if not excelled the other then existing nati

respondent 'T. P.' [Theodore Parker.]

population (the free and

rice of the world for

sullied his own fair name.

The slightest examination of their former files would furnish an array of bitter sarcasm and dispar-

ced to act as a driver for the South. *

The Times reviewer holds Mrs. Stowe highly

describing cruel

tuate it. He has discovered that, instead of t

more than the common average of human faults, assuuch as they have been vitiated and debased

that their stinted rations might be still further redu

ptured a slaver with 600 negroes, male and fe-ale. Their voyage to the port of condemnation

three years ago, without note or comment, and in

ity so heroic be implanted in a breast so rud

be a task too difficult for any man to achieve. the assertion be qualified, and confined to uncducated men, and men debased by slavery? Then we appeal to the glorious 1st of August, 1834, when the

principles by noble genius and stirring eloc

Cabia, and who adverts to the attack of the Times

to hear Greeley in Salem. Notice was sent the county that he would speak there this I wished to hear what such a man could say for a party and such a candidate. The meeting we the open air, in a public square-tar-be terns burning all around to give light; and shed a living red light on thousands of faces of women, upturned to hear and see Homes o'clock, he mounted a platform and began He talked an hour and a half. His sole object a to show the origin, the nature, influence and or of the tariff system in this nation. A well-retariff he considered of more importance to than any other or all other subjects. He depress free trade as replete with roin to the country in an way. Protective Tariff was his theme for the support of government, but for preter protection, by government, to certain branchy a labor, especially to the manufacturers of co the production of iron. He would close our market against all foreign dealers in iron, cotton, and was and compel our consumers to purchase all article made of these materials, of American mar If they would buy of the English or the Freeh, they should be fined, or punished in a good round by, for doing. He deprecated the idea of direct taxation to support government. For man! He is writing against Nature. Progress is the law, and practices must fall before it. One is-tarif for print

and sell in the best markets the world affords, Another practice must go down-Tariffe for nes. Thus far, governments have obtained enslave, oppress, and butcher men, and to reward? favorites, by picking the laborers' pockets serre by stealth, i. e. by 'ariff', or indirect taxation day is near when each government must support by a direct tax upon its own su' jeets. Then will inter national wars cease; then there will be no more slave hunts and slave auctions at govern pense; there will be no more hundreds of millions the people's earnings expended to get free temps to curse with slavery. The entire expenditure government will change their direction, and they will go to build roads, and to give the means of imporment and elevation to those whose labor pays taxes.

ion. Governments must, will, and ought to be dr

en from extending special protection to any

of industry above another. Labor, trade, and

merce must be free. Every one will be let to

Not one allusion did Greeley make to slavery riff, in his view, was the sole issue between thep ties worth a thought. He was carnest and long in showing the difference between the Whigs and Dem crats on this subject. No allusion to Free Soilent the end, and then only to say that he had no time to

I asked him to show the difference between Whip and Democrats on slavery and slave-catching. He spent five or ten minutes on it, and sat down. He was en barrassed greatly, as, in those brief moments, tried to show that Scott and the Whig party would to more for the slave than any other, and as he exhorted them to vote for Scott on the ground of anti-slave He clearly intimated that, as Ohio went, so will the election. The doom of the Whig party depe on Ohio. She is the only State of importance that doubtful

Think of Greeley in Ohio, for the purpose of de feating Giddings! It is mean and base enough; I have no doubt this is the sole object of his coning. Whigs and Democrats have united in Giddings district to defeat him; and they are gathering into every influence they can to carry their object. For this, they brought Greeley here. But the poor is of Whiggery could scarcely raise one solitary assess cheer in Salem. No wonder; all saw that tarif was in his view, above humanicy. He insisted that if we did not cease to bring slavery into the national palis cal parties, those parties would be destroyed; ti there was no way to preserve the South to Whight, but by ceasing to make slavery, in any way, a dire

issue in national politics. Here is the secret of it all. The party must a slawary ha let alone, M. INSTITUTIONS - NOT INSTITUTIONS FOR MAN. Men appendages to Whiggery or Demorn and not those appendages to men. This permit Greeley's speech. It pervades the entire Chun State. God in heaven grant, that every party and its stitution in Church and State, that cannot exist with out enslaving or killing men, may be dashed a pieces and consumed forever!

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. How I wish you could be in Onio and Bible Convention! It will be an oceasion of great is terest. Thousands of the best families is this Su and all over the West are withholding that back from their children entirely, solely out of report to the welfare in this and the coming state. They say, bloody and murderous wars and penal laws, its p lygamy and concubinage, inserst and other com against nature, that are said to be commanded, or s proved by God, more than counterbalance the god that is in it. Certain it is, if these same things at contained in any other book, there is not a print family of Christians that would allow their children to rend it, nor would they give a cent to send an

No wonder this nation is so expert to expert the heathen. between slavery and liberty. Any man who can it oncile Moses and Jesus, the vindictive wars and punishments of the one, with the love, forgreen and self-sacrifice of the other, can reconcile asy tradiction in words, however extreme or shund. The spir-t of compromise between right and wrong prevades Christendom. One object of our Corrello will be, to inquire how far the Bible is, as a whole man's infallible rule of faith and practice. Come, look on our stupendous forests! Abrights scene of wondrous beauty never met your eyes. foliage is now changing—preparing to fall. Her bright and beautiful it is in death! The leaves at about to drop from the trees. They put on eng bright color, and thus adors the forests they are shall

to bid adieu to. Annual Report of the Boston Society pos fis PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM. We have received in the collection of the Society, and invite to the collection of the collecti the attention of those who take an interest in it 'perishing classes' in our midst, continually see mented, as they are, by the influx of the unfortant and oppressed of other lands. The pamphlet contains much valuable information and many important sign gestions, which, had we room, we should be glad in transfer to our columns; but we must refer the must to the pamphlet itself. It may be obtained, we prosume, of the printers, John Wilson & Son, 22 School

The Atlas says it is reported that Hon. Solet C. Winthrop will be asked to take a seat in Mr. Fi more's Cabinet, as Secretary of State, -the place gain vacant by Mr. Webster's death. A more generalist pression seems to be that Mr. Crittenden, tucky, will be Mr. Webster a successor. Residence, of Boston, is spoken of for Attorney Gastin A. W. WESTON, Secretary. Choate, or Boston, is speaking the place now held by Mr. Crittenden.

street.

own cruel masters-many of them also evincing most superior mental endowments, both natural and acquired, and all of them, so far as my observation ha gone, fully equal to any portion of the white population under similar circumstances, to speak of them disparagingly or to even hint of their expatria-tion, seems to me unkind and unchristian in the ex-

treme.

I can hardly believe my own eyes, when I read it can hardly believe my own eyes, when I read the views so authentically published of this gentleman, one of Massachusett's most distinguished scholars and statesmen.

ottering thoughts that elevate the soul, and purify and amend the heart. The critic's pen is snatched from his hand by hundreds of thousands of admiring ars and statesmen.
What, then, are our colored friends to learn from
this, but that they have little to hope for frem pulitical abolitionists—that the overthrow of slavery, and
the proper social standing of the free colored people
will be but little promoted, for the present, at least
by the use of the ballot-box. The proper sphere of achemisphere, who do honor to themselves by appre-ciating a work so splendid, so noble, so beneficial, as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." by the use of the ballot-lox. The proper sphere of ac-tion, at present, for the abolitionists, as it appears to me, is, to create and diffuse a healthy moral tone into the community upon the great subject of human rights; and to do this effectually, the mind should be left free, and not shackled by any political machinfancying that we contributed to swell this grand chorus of humanity; but a reviewer in the Times caused us to doubt, and to hold our applauding ery. With some redeeming traits, the Free Soil party, so called, has much to condemn it in the eyes of all true abolitionists, and which places it but a twenty centuries, that which every follower of Christ ritory! ' 'no more slave territory,' 'not anoth-The Whigs themselves professed as much er bit!

land until the friends of the slave arise as one man, having for their motto, 'No coalition—no compromise,' in fine, 'No Union with the Slave Power!'

but it is due to the Abolitionists and to the State Power!'

threat was breathed. The festival was worthy the occasion, signalized by the gratitude of the liberated to the God will on earth, annesty and forgiveness freely extended by the victims of oppression to the all in your power to sustain and portion redus, do all in your power to sustain and promote their noble exertions in behalf of the slave and of yourselves.—

For the present, at least, leave the ballot-box, and trust to the moral agitation of the cause.

I regret, also, that Mr. Mann should be found

ding sentiments so similar to those of the coloniy Clay, is, to rid the country of its free colored pop-lation,) because they will be used as arguments by either of the other parties to accomplish their own deluded into the idea, that by casting a vote our nation, and a just social standing of the free col-

Mann's position passed and published by the meeting of our colored citizens. Although I can see no way in which Mr. Mann can restore himself be most happy that one, who, for the past twenty years, I have esteemed as one of the noblest and most intelligent sons of New England, should be able to wipe out the stain which now lies upon his once

fair and unsullied fame.

With a heartfelt interest in your present and future well-being.

I am, very respectfully, yours, DANIEL RICKETSON.

From the True Wesleyan. UNDERGROUND RAILROAD-FXPRESS LINE.

MR. Epiron:-Last evening, by invitation, preached to a crowded audience in the colored church of this city. At the close of the sermon, Rev. B. rose, and after delivering a very appropriate and powerful exhortation on the necessity of seek the Saviour, the speaker said he had a matter great importance to present to the andience, 'Here's all severity of language as unnecessary as it would be a man,' pointing his finger to one of the most perfect tame and weak. The gloomy terseness of Tacitus, or specimens of humanity I ever saw-a man about six feet tall—a full, broad chest, with a very large and well-balanced head—neatly and richly clad, looking as calm as summer evenings—bere's a man with whom I was acquainted in the days of his boyhood; he is a stranger here, just from Kentucky-a fugitive-he is one of your big servants-the servant of big man; he left his master (!) Friday evening, and got safely here last evening—by to-morrow evening he will be across the Branch out here (Lake Erie. We want to raise money to pay his fare the rest of the way to the land of the free. And now, brethren. I have confidence in you—you will do your duty-just bring on your change.' And at the word, here

they come, with cheerful hearts and open purses, rattling down the material aid in showers.

The money being raised, the preacher said, ' There, handed the money to the fugitive, and us grace not to allow you to be taken back.' and strength, too.' responded some one at my right.

in a significant tone of voice. Do you think I did wrong in leaving my

The preacher said, 'Now we must sing a fugitive We willingly abstain. By Mrs. Stowe's glorious fixing his eye on the fugitive.

singing!— O, come, come away,' &c.

We then knelt down, and the fugitive led in beyond the necessity of all personal debate. The pedantic crotchets of misapplied political economy fade before the light of reason. The hard-hearted returning thanks to God for his deliverance-prayed tor his wife and children, who were yet in slavery—that God might bind up their broken hearts, keep them from the evils they will be necessarily exposed to while in slavery—prayed for their deliverance for his own safe arrival in Canada, &c., &c.

As he closed, the writer led the audience in thanking God for putting it into the heart of this brother and forty others who had safely landed in Canada. ast week, from slavery-in praying that God would make the slaves uneasy and longing for freedomthat He would give them grace and resolution to leave their inhuman task-mosters—that He would leave their inhuman task-masters—that He would preserve and take care of them in their flight, and cause the oppressor to feel that he was unsafe in trying to hold our brethren as property.

The underground railroad, and especially the ex-

The underground rational, and representation of the United States, and Levites, of the Doctors of Divinity and would not be very safe for slave-catchers to get on the denote the Church-members, of the Northern Church, it did not the track when the bell rings, at some of the depote in Northern Ohio.

Yours, for humanity, J. McBRIDE. C. O., Oct. 4, 1852.

POSTAGE AND SLAVERY.

Stavery curses everything. Nothing but vice and poverty can prosper under its sway. If the South-ern States had not our Northern mechanics and colored voters in New Bedford. Although the views of Mr. Mann, on this subject, seem to apply to the Africans as a distinct and well defined portion of the human family, yet, as he makes no declaration to the contrary, it is fair and reasonable to conclude, that merchants to cheat, and Northern freemen to tax they would have been bankrupt long ago. Were not for the South, we could have penny postagn on letters, and papers free; but now we are taxed every year more than half a million of dollars at the North, has produced results of vast profits and just reputa his views are meant to apply to the present colored population (the free and the enslaved) of this country also. But even in the best aspect of the case, to pay the deficit at the South in the postage tion. But his parliamentary success has fallen far it seems to me exceedingly unwise and even pre-sumptions in any one, to declare the intellectual in-In a recent report of the receipts of the stal Department, we see that every free State except Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, pays large sums over and above the expense of transportation; while every Southern State, except Delaware and Louis-adulation of the day to call him the Great Statesread ancient history aright, there has been a period in the history of the African race when they equalthe globe. And even in the days of that great and large sums. If we have nothing to do with slavery, it has something to do with us. Every letter we put generous traveller, Mungo Park, we find the domes into the office, and every paper that comes through try, of a pastoral and most interesting kind, besides the mail, is taxed for the support of slavery, and we that he originated and carried through? The hand of are obliged to pay the tax. It curses the South with Jackson and of Clay and of Calhoun are to be seen in excelling in mechanical as well as in poetical and musical matters. If these are not intellectual, pray ignorance and degradation, and stretches its hand the web of American history for the last forty years tell us what are so? But there is even a graver death over our system of intercourse and dissemview to take of the subject. Is it just or reverent, to suppose that the Almighty would have created any portion of the human family inferior in the most ination of intelligence, and burdens it with an un reasonable tax, that goes to keep alive the enervated intercourse of the South. 'O miserable!'-Mornessential part, that of intellect, to any other portion We need only to look back a few hundred years to

PROFESSOR ALLEN'S ADDRESS.

We take pleasure in complying with a request recently made, that we would copy the Address of WM. G. ALLEN upon 'Orators and Orators,' which will be found on the first page. The author is Professor of the Hebrew, Greek and German lan-Professor of the Hebrew, Gro guages, and of Rhetonc and Belles Lettres, in the New York Central College at Mc'Grawvifle, and, if we are not mistaken, is the only colored man who now fills a Professorship in any of the Colleges of the country. The Address is worthy of publication upon its intrinsic merits, but as the production of a colored man, who, in spite of the barriers of caste, has raised himself, by the force of his genius and mora' worth, to an honorable position in the republic of letters, it will be rend with peculiar interest. It does honor also to the College with which he is

connected, and which dispenses the benefits of a classical education alike to male and female, without regard to complexion. We learn with pleasure that Prof. Allen will probably spend a part of the coming winter vacation in this State, where we trust he will find encouragement to deliver his lectures upon the Origin and Destiny of the Colored Race, which have been widely appreciated and liberally natronishave been widely appreciated and liberally natronishave been widely appreciated have been widely appreciated and liberally patroniz ed in other States.—Penn. Freeman.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders BOSTON, OCT. 29, 1852.

DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

This topic must be the inevitable text of the we ly discourse of the Liberator, as well as of every other paper in the country. We are sorry that the editor not at home, to bestow upon this task the strength of all true about tonists, and which places it but a little above the other two political parties in point of of emphasis he would be sure to give it. The world principle. For, if I understand it aright, the Free De ocracy do not profess to meddle with slavery where it now exists, except, perhaps, in the District of Columbia, but with great pretensions to party superiority, they declare most roundly, 'No more slave territory'.' the more slave territory'.' in the next parer. In the midst of the fulsome paner bit? The wings memerices process as much as this until they denied themselves the freedom of egyric with which the air is thick, it will be comfort speech. Then the coalition—the base compromises ing to feel one winnowing breath of discriminating truth to help clear away the fog, and to show the Never, never will slavery be abolished in this Desd somewhat as he will appear to importial poster but it is due to the Abolitionists and to the Slaves, nise, in fine, 'No Union with the Siave Found say to that it be known that they have no incense to burn ou all, stand by your old and long-tried friends, do before his shrine,—that Death has worked no change

zationists, (whose primary object, according to Hen-ry Clay, is, to rid the country of its free colored popfor a moment the feelings which Justice extorts towards the criminal, can work no change in his guilt, olitical ends. But I hope no colored voter will be or in the permanent character of his actions. Death for ei- but sets his seal upon both, and delivers them over to ther a Whig or Democrat, he will further the object the unprejudiced verdict of after times. Nothing can he has at heart-that of the abolition of slavery in be more weak or absurd than the trite apothegm, Nil de mortuis nisi bonum!' Truth and Justice are I heartily agree in the spirited resolutions on Mr. the due of the Dead and of the Living. Flattery is as misplaced in treating of the Dead as Detraction. ' Suum Cuique' is a better rule of action- ' to every man his due! ' And the common sense of the world accepts this as just, or History would be a mere colection of lying Epitaphs.

We certainly have no praise for Mr. Webster. But

that is of the less consequence, as almost every Meeting-house reeked with the most nauseons adulation or the day of his death -- as every Court has responded to the lamentations of every Bar-as every organic Body, from the Cabinet at Washington to the Board of Brokers in State street, have joined in one sympathizing wail-as every newspaper has wrapped itself in the sable garb of wo-as every flag now flaps at half must, and as these demonstrations are but the first drops that run before the inundation of Eulogy which is to come. But we have no disposition to employ bitter words, however fit, to describe his character and his public life. The simple juxtaposition of his words at Springfield, in 1848, and those at Washington on the Seventh of March, 1850, would make tame and weak. The gloomy terseness of Tacitus, or the glowing exuberance of Gibbon, could give no darker coloring to that portrait drawn by his own hand. We are content to let posterity judge of him from that picture furnished by himself, seen in the light of the circumstances of the last years of his life. While we have no regret to express for Mr. Webster's death, we as certainly feel no exultation in view of it. If God have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, much less should man. Had we any personal hostility towards him, we might lament his dying just at this time, -for it was, surely, most fortunately timed for him. But we regard the event as one of the slightest possible importance, for good or for evil. Mr. Webster had passed the time appointed for man on carth, and his political career would have ended on the Fourth of next March, if he had been permitted to hold his office till then. The slaveholders, whom he had ruined his fame to conciliate, had shown The fugitive reached up over the stand, and said the esteem they held him in at the Baltimore Convention, and the hitter distribe of Mr. Mangum, of N. C., just before Congress adjourned, was but a foreput it into your hear, and enabled you to escape,' I taste of what they had in store for him, for his treachery to the candidate of his party. His descrition of the Whig party, while he was enjoying the premiership under it, had necessarily forfeited their respect They then struck up and sung-and O, what good and confidence, and left him nothing to fall back upon but a paltry handful of sycophants and parasites, equally destitute of political weight and personal influence. His strength for good and for evil expired before his breath.

Indeed, his political influence was never great Even his speech of the 7th of March, though fatal to his fame, was immaterial to the result. The Compromise bills would have passed in his despite, if not with his assistance. The slaveholders really owed him no return for his service that day, for it made no difference in the issue. They were willing, of course, to have his aid, and, doubtless, were profuse of promises and flatteries to secure it; but, substan tially, it was of no consequence to them. They were sure of their game before they cajoled him into play ing into their hands. So, as to the effect that speech make the Stuarts and Deweys and Sharps, the Springs, the Spencers and the Lords, the moral monsters that they boasted themselves to be. It merely gave them the occasion to show themselves a they really were. It was Slavery that had been mould ing their characters for years, through the necessity it imposed of reconciling its existence and its necessar ry enormities with the Christian Religion. Indeed, it is curious to consider how inconse

tial the forty years of Mr. Webster's public lie have short of what his forensic triumphs had promised fails in debt to the department in equality man, the 'Illustrious Statesman,' &c. ; but we think it would be hard to point out an instance of his statesmanship. Where is the scheme of public policy but where is the golden thread that Webster ha woven into the tissue? He has never led, but always followed. And, which seems to us fatal to the claim made for him of the character of a Great Statesman even where he has followed, he has failed! He began his public life as an Advocate for Free Trade. He failed of success, and Protection was forced upon the country by Mr. Clay and the South. He then becar the Champion of American Industry, and his labor have resulted in the Tariff of 1846. He was a stren uous friend of the United States Bank, and he, his self, lived long enough to pronounce that, too, 's obsolete idea.' Even in the crowning act of his life, he did but follow his leaders. He did not invent or propose the Compromise Measures. The Fugitive Slave Law was no 'thunder' of his. Mr. Clay gave the key-note of that speech, as he had of so man others, of Mr. Webster. It was a service more than

he expected, but he condescended to throw his follow

er a morsel of praise for it,-but when it came to th.

erious dispensation of rewards, Mr. Clay gave the vote of the South, not to Mr. Webster, but to Mr. Fillmore. The genius of Mr. Webster ever stood rebukes before that of Mr. Clay. He felt the chain, and it galled him; but though he winced under it, he wore it, reluctantiy and sullenly sometimes, to be sure, to the

is cited as a proof of his Statesmanship. He saved us, forsooth, from a War with England! Perhaps he did, in the sense in which a man, when put in the delemma of 'your money or your life,' saves his life by giving up his money. A war with England was morally and politically impossible, under the circumstances. Neither nation wanted war, but America soon after retiring to private life. I have heard that would have sacrificed all in dispute to avoid it. As the heary old tyrant was ground over in the Presbywould have sacrificed all in dispute to describe the hours old tyrant was ground over in the Presoy-long as we live under the pacific dominion of the South-terian mill into a very zealous church-member. But ern Patriarchs, we are absolutely safe from any War for Free territory! Mr. Webster's diplomatic skill consisted in giving to England all she had the face to ask for. Had he refused to concede whatever was necessary to satisfy her, even to the half of Maine and the whole of Oregon, had he suffered the smallest cloud of War to gather on our horizon, he would have been hurled into a political annihilation from which he would have risen no more. Mr. Webster has nowhere impressed himself upon American nothing, good or bad, to him; but it is not on such men, however loud may be the plaudits of their contemporaries, that History bestows the meed of her highest praise. Mr. Webster adds another to the list of victims t

Slaveholding ingratitude. It was no evidence of his State-craft, that he ever hoped better things from the quarter toward which he looked than he got. He was the bound victim of Slavery for his whole forty years, though the sacrifice was delayed till he was three score and ten ;-for he was hampered and checked and held down by the links of the chain that sorceress weaves round politicians from the beginning to the end. He sometimes struggled in it, but he never had strength to break it. He lacked the vision which a true Statesman would have had, that the time had come when Resistance to Slavery was possible and hopeful, -the only possible and hopeful career for a Northern man. Had he placed himself at the head of the Northern Movement against Slavery, he would undoubtedly have been now a hopeful aspirant for the Presidency, in the heat of an animated and honorable conflict. But he chose to be the Tool of South rather than the Leader of the North. The South used the tool, and threw it contemptuously away. Disappointed, mortified, ashamed. broken, he turned his face to the wall and died. It was the only thing left for him to do -- a

AID TO FUGITIVES IN CANADA. A letter has been received from a lady in the south-

erly part of Worcester county, which commences as DEAR SIR,-There is, in the Liberator of Oct. 15th.

n formal statement, from a body of fugitives in Canada West, that they neither need nor desire assistance from the people of the United States, Wil you, sir, inform me if that statement approximation. at statement expresses the true condition of those unfortunate people

In the absence of Mr. Garrison, to whom the letter was addressed, we reply as we can to the above request. mation of the condition of all the fugitives in Canada, as will enable us to speak with entire certainty. But we do not believe that the article in question (which purports to be the proceedings of a meeting of colored citizens in Windsor, Canada West) is to be regarded as the voice of the fugitives in Canada in general. In the application of Christianity to matters of every-day first place, it is not likely that the colored people of a single town, and that one of the larger business places, situated, too, at the extreme western border of the territory where the fugitives reside, can speak on a subject of this kind for the whole of them. We must remember that careful and well-informed persons state that the entire number of fugitives in Canada cannot be much short of thirty thousand. We must remember that the greater proportion of these are scattered about in the agricultural districts, where the compensation for labor is much smaller than in the larger towns, and where it must require some little time for fugitives, arriving without a cent in the world, and poorly clad, to conversions to it are made? Here you have thes get a footing and a fair start. If ever human beings can be reduced, by utter destitution of all earthly conveniences and comforts (to say no more), to a situation where the aid of the benevolent or the more favored is eratively demanded, the newly arrived fugitives in then require. We need not task imagination one jot to panying circular. It was designed especially for Ma many of the fugirive slaves in Canada, as they arrive where too frequently!' there, and for some time after, must stand greatly in need of such help as the people of New England, New

ing. We know that the best way to help people is to get them to help themselves. But there are those, and especially such as have been plundered and cheated all their lives, as the slaves have emphatically been, who need to be placed in a situation where they can help themselves. A little nid, if timely, will generally be sufficient. Clothing, and the means of procuring a tolerable shelter, are what is most needed in such cases We confess, however, that we greatly like, and applaud. the spirit of the Windsor meeting, and of the resolutions passed by them. It is manly, and cannot fail to ensure respect. We rejoice to see men, who have been long depressed and enslaved, rising up in the full consciousness of their manhood, and in a noble self-reliance. (which is the surest trust in God,) resolving that they will not be dependent on any charitable donations or fruits of begging, but will maintain themselves and theirs by their own strength, capacity and industry. Still, such men, in their comparative strength, ought not to forget those whose weakness, whose new arrival in a range land, and whose utter destitution of every earthly good, forbid them at once to assume this independence and this tone of confidence. Peradventure,

There is one point in the resolutions to which we nust ask the especial attention of the officers and members of the Windsor meeting. They advise all persons to discontinue their donations in behalf of the ngitives in Canada, because, say they, ' We can seldom get clothes or money from many of those with whom they are deposited.' In the name of all who desire to aid the fugitives in Canada, we ask, and we wish to know, who these persons are. We call upon the officers of the Windsor meeting to inform us who they are. We wish to avoid those in future, if there are such, who cannot properly be trusted with the distribution of articles entrusted to them for the fugitiver. If w : have heen deceived in those whom we have heretofore on fided in, we ought to know it, and our Windsor f lends will be doing a kindness and a duty to us, and to their fugitive brethren, by giving us the facts in the case. We speak for many others besides ourselves .- u.

Our Plymouth County friends will notice that their quarterly meeting is to be held at Hanson, on Sunday next, and that STEPHEN S. POSTER is to be to the claims of that suffering race for whom our depresent, in the place of Daniel Foster, as announced net week .- M.

ELEVENTH-HOUR CONVERSIONS. BY SHARPSTICK.

Lorenzo Dow once said that death-bed repentar ras burning out the candle in the service of Satan and then blowing the snuff in the Lord's face.' During the past eight years, four prominent and remarks ble instances of eleventh-hour conversion to popular Christianity have occurred among the great politics of our country. 1st. Andrew Jackson, after having been a slave

trader in his early days, a warrior at later periods, and an arbitrary and vindictive President as the finale of his public career, applied himself to the concern of his soul, and 'got religion,' as the saying is, however strong his ' piety' was, it didn't induce him to free one of his many slaves before he died, nor did it prevent him from giving utterance with his expiring breath to that flendish sentiment in regard to our Oregon dispute with Great Britain- No compromi but at the cannon's mouth! 2d. James K. Polk, the pet and pander to Jackson was a bitter, unscrupulous, narro w-minded partizan; he was the instrument of annexing territory out of

which five bondage-blighted States are to come into our Union; he involved us, unconstitutionally, in a war of plunder and aggression with a neighboring republic. When he was summoned from earthly cenes, what turn do you think awakened ' piety ' took in his heart? Did it lead him to repent of the national murdering and ravaging schemes he had acted the chief part in? Did this dying moment 'piety' acwhose strained sinews and bleeding backs he was indebted for a property valued at \$100,000? Nothing of this kind. 'Religion' with him was perfectly satisfied by the sprinkling of a little water in his face, and the mumbling of a few words by a parson. 3d. Henry Clay was styled the 'embodimer

of Whiggery,' and was noted for being the boldest, craftiest 'compromiser' of his age-author of two adjustments of the Slavers question, in 1820 and 1850, by which the institution that he himself pronounced 'a grievous curse' was strengthened and perpetuated. When this adroit, zealous architect and whitewasher of wicked laws was called to his last account, did he exhibit sorrow over the unjust statuter that he had contrived and carried through Congress? Did he liberate his slaves in a prompt, generous manner? Not at all. He attered no regrets for his labors in extenuating and extending the sum of all villany; ' he granted the boon of freedom to his thirty-five bondmen only in such a way that 'twould be a very distant and doubtful blessing. But he relied solely on the merits of Christ for salvation.' and so became a bright light in the church ! 4th. Daniel Webster tried to blot out the bray

noble words he had formerly spoken for humanity by a mass of mean, cowardly words for barbarity. He was the father, defender, and extoller of the Fugitive Slave Act; and his name will be linked with that · bill of abominations' more firmly than it is linked with any other public measure whatsoever. When this sneerer at the 'higher law' felt himself passing away from earthly scenes, how did he spend his rapidly waning hours? In frank recognitions of the higher law' that he had scoffed at, and in wishing that his splendid intellect had been devoted to serving God instead of Mammon? Ah, no! The faithless statesman quoted Scripture, puffed the book of Job as a literary production, and expatiated on the life (though it would have made him wince had some searching, truth-telling Nathan applied the precepts of Josus to his every-day life). Christian ought to die,' says the Free Soil organ of this city-which means, I suppose, that he sought comfort in believing certain mouldy old dogmas that wouldn't have kept it pure had he believed them fifty vears ago.

Does anybody wish for proofs of the total empline and worthlessness of popular Christianity, and the amazing facility and agility with which eleventh-hour proofs, in the above outlined 'Lives of the Saints' who till high niches in the political temple of our nation.

Accompanying the circular below was a brief note from the self-sacrificing and devoted friend of Canada must be in that situation. They have indeed the oppressed whose name is appended thereto, from left all for liberty. In the second place, we have had which we make the following extract :- 'It you think for years, and still have, the assurance of many persons you have, among your readers, any Quakers, whom in Canada, candid and compet nt judges, to the effect you have not been able to keep from the bullot-box that very many of the fugitives in Canada are in great by appeals to them from your non-voting quiver of and sometimes extreme need of a little timely aid. love, suppose you let me see if I can induce them to Sickness comes upon them after their long and peril vote for Hale and Julian, while they are voting, ous flight, and they must look to others for the aid they through the Liberator, by the insertion of the accombe convinced that it is not possible but that very ryland, you will perceive; but I fear it will fit else-

THE PRESIDENCY

York, Ohio, and other Northern States, can well afford to give.

We are no advocates of an indiscriminate alms-gived ent and Vice President, the undersigned addresses

you, in the spirit of respectfulness and kindness.

You are connected with a religious organizatio
which is opposed, in principle and practice, to a forms of cruelty and oppression, but particular those of war and slavery. For your suffrages, the opportunities, still known (by name) as 'Whig' and Den om voting for one of the former class as Prethereby giving your virtual sanction and approval of their bloody careers, it should not be forgotten that you would vote for a slaveholder as Vice Presidentyes, a slaveholder-who will have the imp controlling power of the presiding office r of the ate, and who will throw it against freedom and tree discussion! The Vice President is kept too much out discussion! The Vice President is kept too much out of sight in the canvass. It should not be forgotten that Presidents have died, leaving Vice Presidents to assume the whole centrol of the Executive office. I need not remind some of you how woefully you have oren disappointed, thereby, in your hojes of former administrations, which you have helped into power! Will you run the same risk again? Pause and ponder, I beseech you, before you take such a step with open eyes! Vote for HALE and JULIAN, whose ticket you will find attached—both of whom are civilians you will find attached-both of whom are civilian and non-slaveholders, while both are trustworth

men.
But you may say, 'We must choose between two evil.
But you may say, 'We must choose between two evil. pendence and this tone of confidence. Peradventure, they should rather remember that they were themselves once bondmen in Egypt, were delivered and rescued by a mightier arm than their, and their own rough way made somewhat smoother and their burden lighter, by the sympathy and aid of friends and brethren. We fear that the too positive and sweeping language of their resolutions may do an injury and a wrong to many a needy sufferer among the Canada Refugees.

There is one point in the resolutions to which we that blessed end.

Very respectfully,
Your triend and fellow-citizen, J. E. SNODGRASS, Elector at large.

MISS CATHERINE SARGENT.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Female A Society, held on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct 20th, after the transaction of its usual business, the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered fo insertion in the Liberator :-

Resolved, That in the death of Miss CATHERING SARGENT, this society deplores the loss of one of it earliest and most efficient members-of one qualified in no common degree by her clear sense of right and justice, her faith in their ultimate triumph, and her fervent love to God and man, to exemplify those characteristics which should be the distinctive traits of every Abolitionist.

Resolved, That this great loss admonishes each o us to a more entire consecration of heart and life parted .riend felt so tenderly and labored so unweariedis.

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REPLY TO MRS. DALL. PROVIDENCE, Oct. 16th, 1852.

tal Mes. Dalle: interest in our Convention, was very welcome and not the less so for its strictures, as it gives parturity of replying, and defending it, he done with truth, and at the same time others as well as yourself upon some points e did we not have a good phonographic reporter the world a full transcript of all our pro-This may have been a duty which we lves, and it would not have been difficult and some one competent to have given such but all the gold in our coffers, thrice told, of have procured its publication in any daily and paper of extensive circulation; nor could it d there should be either time or room for the humanity, when a matter of such rast magalso to the nation as the discussion of the fidelity of esidential candidates to the compromise is on the

ther year, when there is less political excitement, not not have all the embarrassment to contend ed is prosecuting our work, which we have had the Had we an organ of our own, I should think it well expended to publish the proceedings in a juguari, that as you remark, the public might be with the whole truth. I am perfectly aware how fring to our absent friends these false and garbled ness are, with only the meagre report we have to great them; but it is only one of the trials incievery new enterprise-it is but the demon of shold, and our patient conquering of it will as the greater strength for future action.

allyle; lat in reply to one point which you conrangerable one, I will say, that in looking over ble range of available opportunities to our sex, isk they are less culpable for not doing more than tinglance may seem. Wherever an avenue is female labor or achievement, there woman is setise and earnest. In France, where she has nore nearly recognised as an equal, socially, than ther country, there is scarcely a trade or profeswhich she is not found engaged. In Philadel done, if I am correctly informed, there are ten somen engaged in various kinds of business, or spon their own responsibility, or in clerkships, setting, the mint, engraving, &c. As soon as the design offered them any thing like a tolerfeld for the exercise of their powers, observe the tes with which it has been embraced, although disculses in the way of obtaining an education would qualify her for practice would appal any be bravest heart. I perfectly remember the bitter tion to my early lectures on Anatomy and Physfor the avowed reason, that I advocated the dost seg to become physicians, and by receiving again for my lectures, asserted practically the of women to the scientific lecturing field, as a is at once incrative and isonorable. Now, all sition and resistance are well-nigh subdued, except tenscious repugnance of an alarmed monopo The schools of design are already over crowded spirants for honest, honorable employment. The ri reminds me of a young culored man who not some presented himself to be examined previous ering upon a certain profession. He had studied two of the three years required, and under all the captages to which his race, like our sex, is subject. tried, as might be expected. The examiner, in king of this examination, said-It would do well ach for a white man, but I'll be hanged if it will for

onen are no longer read, or listened to, from curi sity; their logic and rhetoric are as keenly criticised those of men who have had the most thorough traing and education. Still, they are criticised as women ad all deficiencies attributed to their smaller brain and ideist capacity to reason, without reference to the diffelies which are in their way to prevent their rising to equal, but in all respects the superior, before they can reguised as intellects. Observe the criticism of Mr. Stowe's book, in the Lundon Times, as the work of a woman; and therefore, being such, 'she cannot sidthe scales of justice with a steady hand, but has lamed to perfection the craft of the advocate; ' and, with great magnanimity the writer adds, 'who shall leng to woman the use of her true weapons ?' Agnin 'An indifferent advocate may make one of two mistake-he may understate or overstate his client's ane. Mrs. Stowe has committed the latter fault, and will suffer in the minds of the judicious from this female ene. The writer seems to forget that the scales of justice are always balanced in the hand of a woman, nd the Genius of Liberty is personified by a female are. These emblems may have been hit ntally, but they have in them a deep spiritual signince, which will be recognised in the future. The ighest ideal of life remains yet to be presented to womm. When, in the progress of human improvement, all be, I doubt not that she will hail it with joy, gladly cast aside the hadges of her continuing spirslavery, for she will then recognise her right to be priestess of the all beautiful,' and in all the relaof life she will be strong, earnest, self-depending

Another charge which the letters alluded to bring is, woman upholds the world of fashion.' If that is ici, (and I deny it not,) they are but secondary in ter all; for with nearly all classes of women, the lestion asked is- What will the gentlemen say ich ur such a movement?' and their opinion is the ard of action. If a woman appears before the e as a lecturer, either plainly or elaborately draped, er person and dress are described, from the of her erayat to the shoe tie, as minutely as a fashion-plate were to be engraved for the Godey's mouthly from the notice; if there is a f taxie or style, then the morning journals have a t for merriment. All this is so revolting to a woof true delicacy, that she shrinks from her felt duty thousand fold more dread than she would from hugh abuse of a mob.

us cast back this charge, and the responsibility tifully belongs. Young girls are taken from in at sixteen or seventeen, and womanhood is then tupon them. For a brief season, they are flattersed and hefooled, and then duties which an anhight tremble to assume are urged upon them. is and brothers are as much to blame in all this the mothers; ay, more, for they have it in their er feely to open to their daughters, as to their the means of education and development. There ir social wrongs which have been almost overthe engerness to gain the elective franchise. these relations where woman is most defrauded fights, where her bondage is most keenly felt. en she begins to feel herself a dependent in her's house, a candidate for matrimony offered lighest hidder, that the iron enters into her soul. be forced into the marriage relation, but ever To, of least, should recognise the wife as an equal s and not speak of her being maintained out of ion property. If the husband has stolen the arse, he is usurping his own maintenance, and holds an honorable though injured position, nde of speaking I found more offensive to my Convention than what you call the cant use word woman. I hate all forms of cunt, but it large of weak minds, and must have apression, that something better may grow.th bring the aim, we must not too soon attempt and check, lest we deform and cripple. If not positive vulgarity, let us tolerate the free of all. If there be one earnest thought conat it have birth, though its haptismal robe be a plain and homely one. My philosophy man is long-suffering and patient. ete is one just critteism which might be made,

is too much talk, and too little thought. If

on which they are most interested, and digest their UNCLE Tom IN ENGLAND; a proof that Black's subject thoroughly, and not attempt to go over the whole ground, giving us identically the same thought year after year, they would accomplish much more is stated in the preface of the extraordinarily short for the object. If Lord Brougham thought it no time in which it was written. It is very rarely that waste of labor to re-write his peroration ten times, any one succeeds in a continuation of the literary ere, in his own estimation, it was wor hy to present work commenced by another. In this case, the very at the Queen's trial, it surely would not be a waste of labor for our speakers to prepare themselves in several of Mrs. Stowe's characters first to Kentucky the study for the work they have before them. It and then to England, and carrying them through will scarcely do for undisciplined minds to trust to series of new adventures. The author seems to have

system with the pen in hand. It must also be confessed, that the tone of the Con- at Redding's. vention this year was somewhat affected by the outside excitement. There was no one who wished, even, to advocate any particular party, but the political bearing of the question was more frequently called the U. S. District Court before Judge Curtis for an up, and, indeed, was the only one which received alleged participation in the rescue of Shadrach, due attention. We missed the spiritual life of some brought in a verdict of Nor GUILTY on all the counts. who have been with us years before.

No one can regret more deeply than I do the an

tagonistic spirit of which you speak. You will re- received the general congratulation of his friends .-- M. collect, that in the first hour of our first Convention I was rebuked for my tone of conciliation. I was pained and surprised at it, but I have seen no reason as yet to change my mode of attack upon these giant wrongs. I still feel that none should come to this work with other than a calm, benignant spirit; able to look all the evils of society in the face without personal feelings; - Among them, but not of them In a shroud of thoughts, which are not their thoughts.' An exacting, demanding spirit, which into mourning, to the no small disgust of many of its rouses into conflict all the evil passions of our opponents, I have never found the best weapon for my use, either in public or private. I would excite no prevail; for truth is mighty, and though long re- trict gave 530 majority against the Free Soilers. strained, it will, like the resistless mountain torrent, when it breaks forth, sweep away all barriers, and ac- LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH OF HON. DANIEL omplish its full purpose. Let us but realize the strength and majestic presence of the Deity within, It has been generally known, that the health of Mr.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT-HENRY C.

J mes Gordon Bennett. I wish some of our oppo- He was able that day to rise from bed, with assistwe should not blush to answer or take any notice of, were feared. we should not blush to answer or take any notice of.

I have said with Job, 'O that mine adversary had written a book!'—then we would try to plead our cause; but to this tissue of falsehood and filth, who

Mr. Webster continued gradually to sink, and at

called for. When a good man errs, his triends will deplore it, and endeavor to set him right; and a truly good and humble man will accept cheerfully the efforts of such. To his readers,—at least one, and while I speak of myself only. I will presume there are others like minded with me,—I will say, his sentiments are so inconsistent, or so extravagantly expressed, as to wound the cause. If he does not offer a word of consolation to the bereaved parents, is it not cruel to add to their grief by telling them that her death was the result of hu han agency, exerted by herself or others, so throwing the responsibility on herself and her loving parents? and even, if that be the case, would they not better be consoled with the ensenousness that they did it innocently, because ignorantly.—for certainly they did not design her death,—whereas he certainly they did not design her death, - whereas he of farewell and religious consolation. them. Miserable comforter !

what new-born infant or full-grown man or woman knows this law so as to act in perfect obedience to its requirements? I am not omniscient—I doubt whethrequirements? I am not omniscient—I doubt whether Henry is. Of this I feel assured, that if he fully understood the law of kindness and love he professes, he would be more careful of wounding the feelings of relatives and friends.

One thing more is much to be regretted—the irreverent manner in which he speaks of God. Let him be assured, there are many humble, pious friends, who are grieved at such language as he makes use of the control of the profession of the first hand of the first head. If it be so, may it come soon.

He now had Mr. Peter Harvey called in again, and said to him. He referred to his past relations to them respectively, and one by one hade them an affectionate tarewell. This was bout half past six.

Shortly after, he conversed with Dr. Jeffries, who said Mr. Webster, 'I am to lie here patiently till the end. If it be so, may it come soon.'

He now had Mr. Peter Harvey called in again, and said to him. He referred to his past relations to them respectively, and one by one hade them an affectionate tarewell. This was about half past six.

Shortly after, he conversed with Dr. Jeffries, who said Mr. Webster, 'I am to lie here patiently till the end. If it be so, may it come soon.'

who are grieved at such language as he makes use of:
the expression of the idea of God killing babies or
children, how shocking and disgusting!—how contrary to every feeling of piety. The word piety is derived from filial love of the Father; and to those who

I am well enough to know you; I am
well enough to love you, and well enough to call
down the richest of Heaven's blessings up n you and
yours. Harvey, don't leave me till I am dead. Don't still look up to God as a common Father, this language sounds very unbecoming. I hope H. C. W. will be admonished, and consider that though he may think he is attacking superstition, his manner clear, ending with- Heavenly Father, forgive leads people to say that he is endeavoring to destroy all confidence and faith in our all-merciful and kind Father in heaven, whom we love and desire to reverence forever.

For my own part, though I embrace many of his

DR. BROWN ON SLAVERY. A friend, says the Commonwealth, has put into our hands a work which must be very rare on this side of the Atlantic-the Poems, in two volumes, of Dr. Thomas Brown, the celebrated Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and author of Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind. This distinguished writer devotes a series of sonnets to American slavery, which he introduces by a brief preface, in which, not considering the 'peculiar delicary' of the subject, and being ignorant of the profound discoveries of those later casuists who have treated of 'organic sins,' he profanehe introduces by a brief preface, in which, not considcasuists who have treated of 'organic sins,' he profanely speaks of slaveholding as a crime. Slaveholding in America, he says, ' has a circumstance which renders it more strikingly a subject of satire, by the incongruous absurdity which it adds to guilt. Let those States which have nobly set an example of a freedom that depends not on birth and color, commemorate the events which made them independent; but if slavery were not too horrible to be associated with any ludicrous emotion, it would be difficult to restrain our feelings to indignation and disgust alone, on the ostentatious commemoration of the recovery of a few petty rights, by those who are themselves the daily violators of every right, and whose feast of freedom is

We have received, from John P. Jewett & Co., 17 and 19 Cornhill, the . Declaration of Independence, and Constitution of the United States,' in a neat and portable form, not too large for the vest pocket. This hich you have not done this year. It is this: edition will be found exceedingly convenient for reference, and will doubtless meet a ready sale. we who come could be induced to take up points

Thankegiving in Massachusetts, Nov. 25th.

White: An Echo to the American Uncle Tom.

The imperfections of this work corroborate wha the inspiration of the moment. They need to learn no qualification for success in such a work but right principles and good intentions. The book is for sale

> MR. WRIGHT ACQUITTED. On Wednesday morn ing, the Jury in the case of Eizur Wright, tried in Some applause followed the announcement of the verdiet, which, however, was soon checked. Mr. Wright

> The Post is filled wi h accounts of the dem strations of grief at the decease of Webster. Our Democratic friends patriotically manifest a very touching sorrow at the untimely departure of the great statesman. Their generous regret almost equals that of the Scott Whigs.

> The above is from the Commonwealth of Wednesday a paper which on Monday made a parade of its painful emotions at Mr. Webster's death, and put itself readers .- M.

Hon. Joshua R. Gippings, the outspoken and new strife, nor look to any force. I can accept no fearless representative of the principles of freedom in hope but in the goodness and nobleness of those who the U. S. House of Representatives, is elected by are in the light, and know the life of truth and right, thirteen hundred majority over Woods, the Whig would not resist taxation, but I would remonstrate candidate, and a much larger majority over Newton, with clear, cogent arguments, that would ultimately the Democratic candidate. In 1851, his present dis-

strength and majestic presence of the Deity within, and we shall bring about the harmony which we seek.

The mistake of the Convention was, I think, in appointing the next one to be held in Cleveland; and this, I hope, may yet be remedied by an expression of the Central Committee. Rochester or Buffalo should have been the place for the next one, left discretionary with the Committee.

By my prompt reply, my dear Mrs. Dall, and my coinciding with you in some of your strictures, and defending the Convention where I could, you will feel that I recognise your cordial sympathy, and only regret that you were not with us to share its responsibilities and labors.

Your sincere friend,

P. W. DAVIS.

To Mrs. Caboline H. Dall.

To Mrs. Caroline H. Dalk.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT—HENRY C.

WRIGHT.

Well might the Liberator, a few weeks since, offer vomiting. This was succeeded by another at eight an apploogy for publishing the scurilous article of noon.

nents would write something sensible—something that day to rise from bed, with assist-could be met with sound argument—something that dropsy on the chest, and from this disease, fatal results

cause; but to this tissue of falsehood and fifth, who would deign a reply? Let him alone.

But, in my opinion, an apology for the funeral discourse or sermon by Henry C. Wright is quite as much called for. When a good man errs, his triends will from that time till half-past 6 o'clock, he remained free from pair, and a placid state.

Next he called in the male members of his family says, not one true word can be spoken to console them. Miserable comforter!

Then he says, all deaths and suffering come from disobeying the laws of our being. Granted. But Paige, George T. Curtis, Elward Curtis, of New what new-born infant or full-grown man or woman

Then, as if speaking to himself, he said—'On the twenty-fourth of October, all that is mortal of Daniel Webster will be no more.'

Vehster with be no more.'

He now prayed in his usual voice, strong, full, and sins, and receive me to thyself, through Christ Jesus.'
From half-past seven up to ten o'clock, the great
man tailed rapidly. Arousing from a lethargy at ten
o'clock, his countenance became animated, and his
eye flashed with its usual brilliancy; he exclaimed,— "I STILL LIVE!"

sentiments, yet something so like the ravings of infidelity have of late been infused into his writings,
that I lament their publication in the Liberator, and
feel diffident about having it perused by reighbors
or iriends.

MARGUERITE.

and immediately sunk into a state of trauquil unconsciousness. Those were the last words of Webseemed entirely prostrate. He impered in this condition until twenty-two minutes to three o'clock,
when the spirit returned to its God,—and Daniel
Webster was no more! Vebster was no more!

Cause of Mr. Webster's Dea/h. - A port-mortem examination, as we learn from the Courier, shows that Mr. Webster died of disease of the liver. The immediate cause of death was hemorrhage from the stomach and bowels, owing to a morbid state of the blood consequent upon the above disease. There was

SANDUSKY, (Ohio.) Oct. 21st.

The slaves were from Kentucky, and on their reaching this city, they were escorted by their friends and a number of citiz-ns to the steamer Arrow; immediate-ly on the departure of which vessal, an attempt was made to arrest them, but failed, owing to the interference of citizens of both colors, who prevented the

After a sharp struggle, the slaves ashore.

After a sharp struggle, the slaves succeeded in escaping to Canada.

The slave-cateners consider that the citizens are wholly responsible for this failure to execute the laws.

The Jerry rescue trials will, it is understood, come on at Albany, on Monday, of next week, when Mr. Summers, of the Nandard, Mr. Crandall, reporter, and Messrs. Cobb, Jackson and Reed, will be arraigned as parties concerned. The court has granted time to the District Attorney to file in the Circuit Court the order of Judge Conkling transmitting the indictments from the District.

Some months since, a lady residing in Bosto loaned a man the sum of \$32 to asset him to go to California. A tew days since, the lady received from that gentiema a letter informing her that he was doing finely, and enclosing \$500. A fine return that or her kindness and accommodation, and good inter-

Catharine Haves in London. This was an attachment, under the custom of London, to recover a sum due to Thomas Frederick Beale. The attachment was made on money belonging to the defendant, in the hands of the Union Bank of London.

obtained by application to any member of the undersigned Committee.

Donations of money, or articles or materials for manufacture, may be sent to any member of the Committee, directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornstitute, directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, and directed to

To Mr. Monnot, of the New York Hotel, is arranging for the construction of a large hotel, to be built of white marble, and to cost about \$500,000. It will front on Madison Square, and fill up the space between the 5th and 6th avenues.

Mr. Benton is advocating the construction of a stage road from St. Louis to San Francisco. He says that 300 men could complete it in two years, and that a horse express could travel the distance in ten days, a stage in twenty, and emigrant wagons in forty

Several vessels have arrived at Glouceste within two or three days, from the St. Lawrence, and all complain of annoyance from the British On the 10th nst., about 8 o'clock, P M., a distinct shock of an earthquake was experi need in different parts of Georgia. It lasted four or five seconds, and

seemed to proceed from the south or southwest. It attended by a distant sound, resembling distant thun-

Dr. Payerne is the inventor, and he has discovered means to descend to the bottom of the sea, and remain there with a body of operatives as long as he pleases, replacing by chemical means the oxygen absorbed. He has also found a mode of directing the boat under water, by steam, as if it were on the surface. He engages to reach the English caset from any harbor in France. This invention is promised the patronage of the Prince President.

The An Ohio correspondent of the Atlas states that the majority of the Compromise Democracy in that State is only 5000, while their majority last year was 26,000—a loss of 21,000. Ohio, he says, is sure for

A stampede of sixteen slaves occurred in Washington county, Va., on Saturday of last week. Population of Augusta, (Ga.)-The rerurns of the

late census of Augu-ta and its suburbs, show a popu-lation of 14,072. of whom 7799 are whites, 243 free negroes, and 6030 slaves. American Board. - The receipts of the American

Board of Foreign Missions for the year ending on the 31st of July last, amounted to \$301,743, which is larger than the receipts of any previous year, except 1842, when they reached \$318,396.

Mr. P. T. Barnum's celebrated mansion fire on Tuesday afterno in last, during the welding ceremony of Mrs. B's eldest daughter, and for a time threatened to make the superb building a mass of ruins. As it was, the fire destroyed the roof, &c., the extent of about a thousand dollars.

Mary Ann Wheeler, the Milwaukie milliner, who shot her seducer in the streets of that city on Friday, 18th, has been committed for trial on a

DIED-In Chelmsford, Oct. 6th, with disease upon the lungs and heart, Mrs. Cavoline, wife of Hen Abbott, formerly of Wilton, N. H., aged 41 years.

The deceased possessed those endearing qualities of heart and mind that won the esteem of all who knew her. In her death, a husband has lost an affectionate wife—the children a tender and kind mother-a numerous circle of brothers and sisters an endeared favorite-society a worthy mother-the slave, a firm friend, and the slave's friend, a coadjutor. In all the reforms of the present day, she took a lively interest; with an acute, sensitive and discerning spirit, readily perceiving where justice, purity and truth led, and as readily forsaking all other ways to follow these, trusting in the paternal care of the Universal Father.

For her family desiring to live, and also to wit-

ness the growth and progress of great truths, already scattered in the earth, vet willing to depart, that she might enter within those spheres of eternal love and progression, that should want her spirit into

Weep not, dear friends, she liveth still, In those biest spheres above, Guarding, with tender, earnest care, The objects of her love.

Weep not, dear friends, she liveth still, The sister, mother, wife, Passed from on earth to brighter realms, And entered into life. E. J. A.

> NINETEENTH NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

To BE RELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRIST-MAS WEEK OF 1852.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar feel it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enter upon any full or detailed exposition of their principles or objects. These have been avowed and pursued for so many years, and with so much publicity, as to record the procedure superfluous. We would be present by the County will so arrange matters as to be present in codely numbers, in order that our duties in relation thereto may be duly and thoroughly considered.

Stephen S. Foster and other speakers will attend. render such a procedure superfluous. We would not, at the same time, lose sight of the great fact, that there may be many among us, whose consciences and hearts have been but recently aroused to a sense of the importance of this great question, who, though feeling much, may be doing little, and who would gladly welcome a medium by which their exertions will be made effective toward the overthrow of American Slavery. To such, we would submit the very Dublin, Peterboro'. briefest outline of our principles and aim.

absurdity—consequently, that all legislation based thereon is in the highest degree criminal. Any other contring outrages every intellectual perception and every human instinct.

Townsend, Mass., Saturday, 20. N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. F. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Townsend on Suuday, Nov. 21. We regard the idea of property in man as unparal-

Considering the above a self-evident proposition underlying all religion and all morality, apart from whose recognition the words right, justice, become meaningless, we esteem its opponents, whether slaveholders or the apologists of slaveholding, as implicated in guilt of the most fearful description, both against that God 'who has made of one blood all nations of men, and against their fellow-men generally, the rights of all being perilled by the enslavement of any,

The promulgation of this doctrine is the end and aim of our association. By its presentation to individual hearts and consciences the country through, we would arouse so deep a spirit of personal repentance and self-sacrifice as shall result in a national contri tion and reformation. When this is accomplished, the American slave is free. No obstacles exist now, save those that ambition, and avarice, and cruelty, and kindred vices supply. When the heart of the nation becomes repentant, we may easily trust it to find the best modes of action for the accomplishment o its will. To this result, and this only, our funds are devoted. We have nothing to do with creeds or parties, with political enginery or theological warfare. In the name of the common Father of all, and in behalf of humanity, in its most suffering and outraged form, we appeal for help to all of every class, creed, clime or nation. Great as is the work, few and humble as are the laborers, we feel exonerated from all charge of presumption or folly as respects its undertaking. We are working in harmony with agencies vast as inscrutable, and it is not for us to draw back from this field of moral conflict, because to human vision the contending parties are so unequally matched.

We entreat that this appeal may be considered a personal one to all whose eyes it shall reach. We conjure you, the dwellers throughout this broad country, to recognize an individual responsibility in this matter. Look beyond the petty emotions and interests of a merely mundane or conventional lite, and
sak, if the question of your duty to three millions of
of Mr. We skill in his tavorite art: slaves was not settled for you, by the fact that your birth-place was the United States. This cause has claims on all, but in an especial manner on those who, by the very circumstance of position, must be, if not its opponents, its abettors. We ask your sympathy, your money, your time and influence, and profer a medium through which all may be successfully employed. Any information necessary to individuals or associations desiring to co-operate with us, may be slaves was not settled for you, by the fact that your

hill, Boston, 142 Nassau street, New York, or to 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Donations for the publication of the Liberty Bell, and communication for the same, may be addressed to A. W. Wester Weymouth, Mass.

ANNE WARREN WESTON. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, LOUINA LORING, HELEN E. GARRISON, CATHERINE SARGENT. HENRIETTA SARGENT, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, MARY MAY. SARAH R. MAY. CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, CAROLINE WESTON, ELIZA L. FOLLEN, SUSAN C CABOT. ELIZABETH A. COTTON, LYDIA PARKER. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, MARIA LOWELL. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, ANN R. BRAMHALL, HANNAH TUFTS, SARAH B. SHAW, ELIZABETH GAY. MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS, CHARLOTTE & SARGENT. ELIZA F. EDDY, MARY H. JACKSON.

ANNUAL PAIR OF THE WEYMOUTH FE-MALE A. S. SOCIETY.

The Annual Fair of this Society will open on the evening of Monday, November the 8th. in the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel, and will be continued till the Friday evening of the same week.

The collection of articles will be superior, both in beauty and varie'y, to that of any former year.

beauty and variety, to that of any former year.

On the evening of Thursday, the 11th, addresses at the Hall may be expected from Messrs. Wm. L. Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

The sales will close on Friday afternoon, and on Friday evening, the last evening of the Fair, there is the desire from Trill 12. will be dancing from 7 till 12.

ill be dancing from 7 till 12.
One admission to the Fair, 6 cts.
Season ticket, 12 "
Admission to the Addresses, Thursday
10 " evening.

Tickets for Friday evening, for a gentleman

and lady,

The latter may be obtained by application to Mrs.
Charles E. Hunt, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. E. Richards, Miss
Surah Cowing, Miss A. W. Weston. 50 "

LEWIS W. PAINE.

Who was imprisoned in Georgia for aid given to a slave, will give a narrative of his life in that State, in the places named below. Friends of the cause in these places are requested to make arrangements for these

nis work entitle! 'Six Years in a Georgia Pris It is a work o. interest and value, and we doubt not

South Braintree,
North Bridgewater,
South Bridgewater,
South Bridgewater,
East Abington,
South Weymouth,
Wednesday, Nov. Weymouth, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

LECTURES.

The NINTH COURSE OF LECTURES before the Sales Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in number, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clack.

The next lecture will be by Charles Lenox Remond on Sunday evening. October 31st. Nov. 7:h-Rev. F. P. Appleton, of Danvers. 21st -Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the course 37 1-2 cts. E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Universalist Church, in Hanson, on Sunday, Oct.

BOURNE SPOONER, President H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

DANIEL FOSTER, An Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will give anti-slavery lectures as follows:-Fitzwilliam, N. H., Wednesday, November 3 Friday, Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Monday, New Ipswich, " MusonVillage, " Townsend, Mass.,

The congregation at Leyden Hall, Plymouth, will be addressed on Sunday, Oct. 31, by Wm. H. Hurlbut, of Salem. Hours, 2 and 7 o'clock. Admittance free. The public are respectfully invited. A box will be placed at the door to receive the contributions of those who choose to aid the meetings. e who choose to aid the meetings. Plymouth, Oct 24.

NOTICE. Is there any friend of the colored people who will give a home and instruction to a bright Cuban boy some twelve years old, who has had some three years common school teaching in New England? Address WENDELL PHILLIPS,

PLYMOUTH. C. LENOX REMOND will lecture in Plymouth, or

DANIEL FOSTER,

An Agent of the Mass A. S. Society, will lecture at MARLIGRO', on Saturday evening, Oct. 30, and at PELTONVILLE, through the day, Sunday, Oct. 31.

NOTICE. Le ters for the undersigned should be ent to him at 21 Cornhill, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, Jr. NOTICE.

Letters, &c. for Wendell Paillips should be address d to him at Northampton, Mass. NOTICE. Mrs. MARY BROWN is desirous of pro-

NOTICE. Mrs. Mast BROWN is desirous of pro-curing immediate employment, at washing and iron-ing, house-cleaning, &c. &c. Those who may wish her services will please inquire of R. F. Wallour, at 21 Cornhili. Mrs. B has but recently arrived in Boston, and has three children dependent upon her. We believe that she can be depended upon as a ca-pable and trusty woman.

Mr. WHIPPLE, with his usual success, has ob-

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED. T. B. Welch's Magnificert PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. Engraved (by permission from Stuart's ONLY ori-ginal portrail in the Mhenœum, Buston.

THIS superb picture, engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly-gitted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in acterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. Asto its filelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASH-INGTON PARK CUSITS, who says, 'it is a taithful representation of the celebrated original,' and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, 'As a work of art, its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the dars of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. pearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and fea ures of the face.' And says SENATOR CASS, 'it is a lifelike representation of SENATOR CASS, 'it is a lifelike representation of the great original.' PRESIDENT FILLMORE -ays, 'the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and eminently worthy of the patr mage of the public.' Says MARCHANT, the eminent portrait-painter, and the pupil of Stuart, 'Your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the schole individuality of the original portrait, 'together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemorates.'

it commemorates.'

For the great merits of this picture, we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the follow-ing Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompany-

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York;
ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York;
Neagle, Rothermel, and Lembkin, of Philadelphia;
Chester Harding, of Hoston; Chus. Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington,
Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEV.—His Excellency Milhard Fillmore, Major Gen.
Winfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Hon. Wm. R.
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The Liberator.

ORATORS AND ORATORY;

AN ADDRESS, delivered by Prof. WM. G. ALLEN, be fore the Dialexian Society of New York Central College, June 22, 1852. Gentlemen, and Members of the Dialexian:

My subject is ORATORS and ORATORY.

It is not only true, that the 'mind is the only meda of honor-the only badge of distinction-the only measure of the man'-but it is also true, that he that thinks the largest thought is the ruler of the world. Such a ruler may not sit upon the throne, nor may he occupy the President's chair, nor the Governor seat; nevertheless, he is the ruler of the world, and that by reason of his superior and God-given powers. Accustomed as the world now is to regard shadows as substances, and shows as realities, it is unable recognize its true rulers; but as it moves onward and upward to God-as the merely intellectual shall give place to the moral AND the intellectual, usurpers dethroned, rulers attain their proper places, and will

be known and read of all men.

Is Fillmore the rightful ruler of this nation? No more necessarily so than I would be a dentist, because all the people of McGrawville should get together and vote me such. That was a sagacious boy who would not admit that a calf's tail was a leg, merely because it was called such. Solomon has written the following: 'This wisdom have I seen under the sun, and it seemed great to me. There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it. Now, there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city; yet no man remembered that same poor man.' This admiratle, and to the point. If he be not the rightful ruler of a city who by his wisdom' delivers it, then what claim bath Wisdom over Folly, Virtue over Vice, Power over Weakness? I repeat the idea, he is the ruler of a nation or the world, who is superior to his fellows in the capacity to rule-who thinks the largest thoughts, performs the greatest deeds, and takes good care that these thoughts and these deeds and the law of Rectitude shall be in perfect har-

Nothing is easier, as, indeed, nothing is more common, than to call both persons and things by improper names. Touissant figures less largely on the pages of history than Napoleon; and yet, in every element of the rightful ruler, Toui-sant was the superior. If results are in any degree an exponent of character, they who judge rightcous judgment will judge this judgment true. I will not say that Napoleon was less intellectual than Touissant-I will not say that Touissant was as intellectual as Napoleon; but I will say that he had a character more symmetrical by far, and an ambition more worthy of beings who were made to

After the thinker, the next in order is the orator Indeed, the consummate orator is thinker, speaker, and righteous man combined. The world has seen but few such; but wherever and whenever reen, they have represented the 'highest style of men'-the most perfect specimens of intellectual and moral

The art of oratory is consequent upon the introduction of sin. Had there been no disturbing force, all men would have been poets. Do you ask why? Be cause poetry is the natural language of the sinless heart. The Bible is the most poetic of books, because most conformable to nature. The Hebrew language is the most poetic of languages, because spoken before sin had been wrought into a science. Even the sounds

of this language are prayerful and poetic.

Had there been no disturbing force, all would have been harmony; and what need, therefore, would there have been of logic, since there would have been nothing to correct? What need of rhetoric, since no art of persuasion would have been necessary to impress men with either the beauty or the holiness of virtue? Our outward world is an expression of our interior life. Not the Psalmist alone, therefore, but all men would have exclaimed, and the exclamation would have been spontaneous --

The heavens declare the glory of God, And the firmament sheweth his handy work; Day unto day uttereth speech. And night unto night sheweth knowledge."

The whole universe would have been to all mankind a paradise, and creation holy ground. Had there been no disturbing force, there would have been thought, but no reflection; no easting of the mind backward, but ever forward, onward and upward,

The meanest flower that blows Can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.'

Since, then, the art of oratory is consequent upon the introduction of sin; and since the sin of sins is the oppression of the weak by the strong, it follows that no other subject can beget the highest efforts of oratory than that of personal or political liberty. Liberty is the first condition of human progress. Whoso does not admit this, is irredeemably dull of comprehension. It follows, also, that orators worthy the name must originate in the nation which is in a transition state, either from slavery to freedom, or from freedom to slavery. I was about to say, that or ators worthy the name must originate among the oppressed races: but on turning to the pages of history. I was reminded of the fact, that all races, with scarcely an exception, had, at some period of their existence, been in a state of thraldom. In the veins of the English and the American-the freest of men-flows the blood of slaves. At the Norman Conquest, and close close of the Saxon H ptarchy, two-thirds of the population of England were held in different degrees servi ude. One person in every seven was an absolute slave, and a marketable commodity, in every sense of the word. Slaves and cattle were legal tender; and the law was, that one slave should be held in value as equivalent to four oxen. A little consolation is better than none : so I would say to the black man, therefore - Take courage, friend, you are only

But, to return and repeat. Orations worthy the name must have for their subject personal or politieal liberty; and orators worthy the name must ne cessarily originate in the nation which is on the eve of passing from a state of slavery into freedom, or from a state of freedom into slavery. How could this be otherwise? Where there is no pressure, the highest efforts of genius must lie undeveloped.

The celebrated Demosthenes arose at a period when Athens was passing into a state of thraldom under Philip. Cicero, when Rome was in a transition state from a Commonwealth to an Empire. Patrick Henry, when the colonies were passing from the darkness of British tyranny into the light of American free dom. And certainly none need be told when Ireland produced her O'Connell, the dark-skinned American his Douglass, the Hungarian his Kossuth.

I proceed now to illustrate. The most distinguish ed of ancient orators are Demosthenes and Cicero Julius Cæsar, too, was one of Rome's greatest orators and had he given his attention exclusively to the art, would doubtless have surpassed him whose name sheds so much lustre on Roman history. Casar was a man of wonderful genius. The Romans thought him a god; and, I was about to say, well they might; for, judged in the light of mind, as comprehensive as flexible, as flexible as comprehensive, and as intense as both, Rome never produced his equal.

Of the personal history of Demosthenes and Cicero I have not time to speak, nor is it important to con sider it in such a lecture as this. All know something more or less of the early life of Demosthenes-how he was hissed from the stage because of his ungainly aprance, and indistinct articulation-how he shave his head that he might not go abroad-how he hung a sword before his mirror, that if he should gestion-

late awkwardly, it might give him friendly admonition-how, at last, to correct his enunciation, he practised with pebbles in his mouth, and, to accustom himself to the clamor of the multitude, declaimed upon the sea shore, taking for his audience the roaring and dashing of the billows-how, in short, he gave himself to the intensest application in the art in which he was determined to excel. All know, also, who know anything of his history, what the result was of such persevering efforts.

Cicero, also, in early life, labored under disadvanta-Demosthenes, they were, of course, more easily over- not a leader and aggressor.

Æschines-a man of great power, and especially remosthenes. Ctesiphone had proposed that Demoschus, during the festival held in honor of that god, able. and the crown, as usual, to be a chaplet of olive, in- As an offset to Webster, I will now introduce to you which attached themselves to the leader of a powercompelled to submit to exile.

The plan of this master-piece of Demosthenes, as

given spnoptically by Champlin, is as follows: 1. Exordium. 2. Re-utation of charges foreign to the indictment.

6 a-Of a private nature.

4. Strictures upon the character and course of his antagonist, compared with his own.

Cicero's orations are more numerous than those of

on the crown:

* Æ-chines, henrest thou this? Why, then, accused wretch, hast thou reproached me whether of ancient or modern date-I mean, Louis so wantonly on this head? Why hast thou denounce Kossuth, Partiking somewhat of the prevailing ed against me that which the gods in justice can ee only on thee, and thy vile associates ? . enounce only on thee, and thy the associates of the order Wretches, flatterers, miscreants, tearing out the vitals of their country, and tendering its liberties first to Philip, and then to Alexander! Was it thus with me? By no means, my countrymen. My conduct throughout has been induced by a spirit of rection of the principles of the period. I do not design to discuss his principles or period. I do not design to discuss his principles or

of Milo-a candidate for the consulship ;

of Pompey, a man of such distinguished wisdom and fears, but inspire me with courage, and promise that I shall be heard not only with safety, but with silence and attention."

that in benuty and harmony of diction, Cicero is superior to Demosthenes. There is about the Roman a power of insinuation, a woming of one's self into the affections, which the great Greei in does not possess. To sum up in a few words the comparison b tween these two lights of ancient history, it may be said that Cicero wins, Demosthenes compels.

I come now to modern times, and in doing so shall compelled by want of time to pass over the names which form so brilliant a galaxy on the pages of English and Irish history. I should be glad to speak of Burk, of Curran, of Fox, of Pitt, of Sheridan, of Erskine, of Mansfield, of Grattar, of Brougham, of Shiel; but glad though I should be to do it, yet, tonight, at least, time tells me to forbear. I come, then,

at once to America. The most eminent orator which America in he rosperous days has produced, is unquestionably Daniel Wenster; and the greatest speech, viewed artistically, which has ever been delivered on the American Continent, is his reply to Havne. Though this speech (or, I should say, parts of it) is repeated at almost every school-room declamation, yet, to me, at least, it has lost none of its freshness and its vigor. The origin of this most celebrated oration is well known to all who are in the least acquainted with American history. For my present purpose, it is sufficient to say, that the body of the speech is an exposition of constitutional law, and an argument against nullification. Though necessarily abounding in abstract reasoning, it by no means lacks that vitality which stirs the blood, and arouses to the highest possible excitement every faculty of the human soul. One who was present says, that when the orator reached the point where he concluded the encomium upon the land of his nativity-New England-no painting could convey the intense, deep enthusiasmlimner transfer to canvass their earnest, eager, aweble for their talents, into dwarfs of very small dimensions. His speech on Plymouth Rock is all a-glow with the might and majesty of intellectual and moral grandeur. It is in the light of this speech and his present character, that the words of the Poet fall upon our ears in sounds which send deep sadness to the

So fallen, so lost, the light withdrawn
Which once he wore!
The glory from his gray hairs gone

Scorn! would the angels laugh to mark
A bright soul driven,
Fiend-goaded, down the endless dark,
From hope of heaven? All else is gone; from those great eyes The soul has fled.

When faith is lost, when honor dies, The man is dead?' Compared with Clay, Webster is less a genius, far as genius lies in contrivance and the ability to lead, but a man of more magnificent talent. Thi superlatively great and superlatively bad man o ges not a few, but, being less formidable than those of America, is eminently an expounder and defender,

The specches of Webster are destined to fill a large Demosthenes' most celebrated oration is his ' Oratio and important place in the history of American lite De Corona. It was delivered about 329 B. C., and in rature; and not only so, some hundred years hence connection with Ctesiphon, with whom the great ora- will be read with more eagerness than now. In tor was an associate. The indictment was moved by reading, we may separate the thought and the man but the human mind is so constituted that it cannot markable for his personal and political hatred of De- thus deal with the speaker who lives his history amongst us. As models of a style uniting beautithere's be crowned for his services to the state. The fully the simple and the majestic, the speeches of ceremony was to be performed in the Theatre of Bac- Webster are unsurpassed, and I believe unsurpass-

terwoven with gold. Aschines opposed the meas- the celebrated John B. Gough. Though in mental ure. He had great powers of oratory; and, in addi- energy vastly interior to Webster, he has nevertheless tion thereto, the weight and influence of character produced results which Webster could not achieve. Who believes that Webster could deliver one hunful Greek faction. But, with all these, he was unable dred and eighty lectures on the same topic, to the to stand the fire of Demosthenes. The result is sume audience, and, to the last, keep his audience in known. He was overwhelmed with disgrace, and ecstacies of delight? And yet, John B. Gough has done this-in no less a city than Boston-the most enlightened in the Union, and, consequently, the most d fficult to speak in. This is an intellectual phenon enon, and needs to be explained. Demosthenes tells us that 'that which is called elequence depends no less upon the audience than upon the speaker. Here, then, is the unravelling of the mystery. Be-3. Reply to the charges contained in the indictment. tween the speaker and his audience there must exist a sympathy, which sympathy being wanting, and though the speaker should be, as Dr. Beecher said Theodore D. Weld was, 'as cloquent as an angel, and as I owerful as thunder,' he would, nevertheless, Demosthenes. He was a man of more varied and be tame to those who heard him. 'Put your soul in extensive attainments, and of greater versatility of my soul's stead' contains a world of philosophy. talent. Among the most favorite productions of Webster appeals more directly to the logical and rea-Rome's greatest orator, are his speeches on the in- soning faculties, and these are active in comparative iustice of Verres, and the conspiracy of Cataline. It ly tew. Gough appeals more directly to the sympawould be well to enter into detail here, were it not thies, and touches the chords which vibrate most that in such an Institution as this, the work would readily in the deep depths of the human heart. And in no respect does he more completely show his abili-Demos: henes and Cicero are the opposites in style. ty in adapting means to ends, than in the fact that If Demosthenes be the prince of orators, then one while he comes down to the level of his audience, he may attain the highest position in the art, and yet be keeps just far enough above them to inspire them almost entirely deficient in ideality. Demosthenes with respect. In style, he is dramatic in the extreme. deals in logic and facts. His argumentation is iron-linked; and when he smites, it is as though he wield-ing a distinct and emphatic language. He is witty, ed one of the thunderbolts of Jove. Cicero, on the and his wit is always fresh. He is humorous, and other hand, is less strong, but more graceful, grander, his humor is always genial. He is pathetic, and his and more magnificent. The one speak in sentences, pathos always touching. He is benevolent and sarshort, vivid, and of lightning stroke; the other, in castic, insinuating and compulsive. His logic lies in sentences long, easy, flowing, and majestic. The facts, not in form, and his rhetoric in a sincere love of State endangered, or in emergencies generally, De- the drunkard, and a straight-forward endeavor to mosthenes is superior to Cicero, because more vehe- inspire the same degree of love and earnestness in ment and rapid. He so constructs his sentences, also, others. His language is chaste; and though a conas to demolish as with a consuming fire everything summate actor, his general appearance, paradoxical as which opposes him. He is vindictive, sarcastic, it may seem, is still quite dignified and impressive. severe, terrible. Take the following from his oration Having heard Gough several times, these are the opinions which I entertain of his oratory. I come now to the latest and greatest of orator

Kossuth. Partaking somewhat of the prevailing spirit of excitement, I, too, travelled some ninety miles to get a sight of the lion. But be it understood, that my travel was to see Louis Kossuth, the man of genius-not Louis Kossuth, 'the world's Apostle of tude, justice, and integrity. I have been engaged in affairs of greater moment than any statesman of my time; and I have administered them with an exact fidelity, and uncorrupted faith; and these are the merits on which I claim this honor.' disposed to discuss his principles or his policy at Take the following from Cicero's oration, in favor length, I should defer to do so, at least, at present, as I do not regard myself as competent to the task. *Indeed, if I imagined it [a guard] was stationed there in opposition to Milo, I should give way to the times, and conclude there was no room for an orator in the midst of such an armed force. But the prudence hadd. He, therefore, that would appropriate to him. hood. He, therefore, that would appropriate to himaity, whose justice will never permit him to leave self the title of 'Apostle of Liberty,' must have a posed to the rage of the soldiery, a person whom he delivered up to legal trial, nor his wisdom to give pathies which can grasp the entire human family. the sanction of pub ic authority to the outrage of a furious mob, both cheers and relieves me. Where, fore, those centurions and cohorts, so far from threatening me with danger, assure me of protection; they pression. Not a word in reference to the wrongs of the American slave has he ever dropped in this cour try. He has not even called him by name; thereby By this comparison of extracts, you will perceive giving the impression to those who might not know the contrary, that not a slave walked o'er all this fair America. Before his countrymen, before the world and before his God, I charge him with the utterance of statements which are not only false, but which he could not, by any possibility, have failed to know were such. 'A great, a glorious, a PREE people,' said he, at the editorial banquet in New York; 'a great word this, gentlemen, but it is LITERALLY (!) true ! LITERALLY true that we are a free people ! Heavens was ever irony more severe

Now, be it understood, that Kossuth is not asked to leave his Hungary and adopt the cause of the American slave : nor to divide his energies between the one cause and the other. Nobody would ask hat, unless he be a fool. He is simply asked to be truthful, to abide by the law of Rectitude, and to leave his country in the hands of the great God, who holdeth all nations in his hands, even as a very little thing. He is asked, and ye shall be the judge whether it be not right that he should thus be asked, to be a Philanthropist, not a Politician -a Christian, not a Patriot. That Hungary may be free, must be the prayer of every true and generous heart. Let evil, and only evil, be my portion, should I offer different prayer from this.

I shall not enter into historical detail. All know that Hungary now lies in the jaws of the Austrian tyrant, and that Kossuth is the length and the breadth, the height and the depth of the movement that has for its object her complete and entire release For the energy, self-sacrifice and patriotism he has displayed in behalf of his bleeding Hungary, let honor crown him with a golden crown; but forbear to call him ' the world's Apostle of Liberty.'

The Hungarians, or, to speak more specifically, the Magyars, are descendants of a very feeble race o one who was not present could possibly understand the Northern Asiatics. They were driven, about a thou excitement of the scene; and no one who was present sand years ago, by the Turkish invasion, into Hungacould give an adequate description of it. 'No word ry; and finding that part of Hungary to which they were driven to be an exceedingly fertile spot, they the reverential attention of that vast assembly-nor changed entirely their former mode of life. In Asia, they were wanderers from pillar to post; in Europe struck countenances. As he stood sawing his arm they adopted a settled manner of life. The result o like a huge tilt hummer up and down - his swarthy this was a cont nual going upward in intellectual and countenance lighted up with excitement-he ap- moral improvement. The Magyars are also a mixed p ared amid the smoke, the fire, the thunder of his race. In the sixth century, they became mixed with oquence, like Vulcan in his armory, forging thoughts the Persians on the shores of the Baltie; and in the for the gods.' The speech was delivered on the 26th ninth century, with the Hunns. It is, doubtless, of January, 1830. I need not give extracts. It is owing to this mixture, and their favorable climate sufficient to say, that throughout the entire production that the Magyars are not only among the finest look is a ponderousness of argument, together with a ing, but are also among the most intellectual of men massiveness of style, which belittles some men, envia. They have the cool logic of the European, and the glowing fancy of the Asiatic. Brace tells us that they are positively a nation of orators-even the waiter addresses you and answers your commands it speeches most remarkable for their brilliancy. It is not to be supposed, however, that all Magyars are Kossuths. In exigencies, the superior man necessarily and inevitably gets jostled into his position. Kossuth's superior position, therefore, may, in some degree, be taken as an index of his intellectual advance of his

I now introduce Kossuth to you as an orator

Judging him from the speeches which I have read, tions, and the prodigious openings of his mouth. and those which I have heard, I should regard him, The power to denounce is a great power to him who as I have already said, superior to any orator who has useth it well. Some sins are to be reasoned out, some ever spoken, whether of ancient or modern date. are to be sidiculed out, and some are to be denounce True, he does not thunder like Demosthenes, nor ed out of the world. does he link his logic with such iron as the Grecian; In personal appearance, Kossuth is dignified and fancy and glowing imagination, he certainly never rainly his by way of pre-eminent right. His voice is had an equal. The following is from his last speech, deep-toned and sepulchral, and well calculated to

which had covered her for thousands of years, like the gem in the sea; while it is but yesterday a few pilgrims landed on the wilds of Plymouth, flying from causeless oppression—ecking but for a place of refuge and of rest, and for a free spot in the wilderness to adore the Almighty in their own way; still, in such a brief time—shorter than the recorded genealogy of the noble horse of the wandering Arab—yes, almost within the turn of the hand—out of the unknown wilderness, a mighty semaire armse, broad thus much, I now take my leave of unknown wilderness, a mighty empire arose, broad as an occan, solid as a mountain rock, and upon the scarcely rotted roots of the primitive foreste, pround like the prairie's grass in spring—advancing like the prairie's grass in spring—advancing like the telegraph—and spreading out the pulsation of their lite-tide to the remotest parts of the wor'd; and in those cities, and on that broad land, a nation, free as the mountain air, independent as the souring eagle.

ture yet! Future?—then let me stop at this mystrious word—the veil of our unrevealed eternity!

The shadow of that dark word passed across my ind, amid the bustle of this gigantic ber-hive—ors. A triend writing from New York city in recer-

les, not a stone is to be found, and no river flows, offering its tolerant back to a mountain's weight, and yet there they stand, those gigantic ruins; and as we yet there they stand, those gigantic runs; and as we glance at them with astonishment, though we have mastered the mysterious elements of nature, and know the combination of levers, and how to catch the lightning, and command the power of steam and of compressed air—and how to write with the burning fluid out of which the thunderbolt is forged—and how to drive the surrous of streams up the mound how to drive the current of streams up the mounthrough thousands of years? And, ther, I saw the dissolving picture of Nineveh, with its ramparts covered with mountains of sand, where Layard is digging up colossal-winged bulls, huge as a mountain, yet carved with the nicety of a cameo; and, then, Babylon, with its wonder ul walls; and Jerusalem, with its unequalled temple; Tyrus, with its countless fleets; Arad, with its wharves; and Sidon, with its labyrinth of workshops and factories, and Askelon, and Gaza, and Beyrout, and, further off, Persepolis, with its world of palaces.

of figure, and somewhat slender in build. He is as black as Ward, but of smoother texture of skin; has a fine eye and prominent brow. He dresses in the best broadcloth, and with the most scrupulous exactness; carries a caue, and altogether, his presence impresses you with the fact, that, though somewhat aristocratic, he is, nevertheless, not only a well-bred man, but a most accomplished gentleman. He is a courin of Ward, and is, as Ward is, a Southron. Hot

all their splendor, power and might, they vanished like a bubble, or like the dream of a child, leaving but for a moment a drop of cold sweat upon the sleeper's brow, or a quivering smile upon his lips; then, this wiped away, dream, sweat, smile, all this is not higher the conscience as he would tread the life out of a snake. The following is taken from a written address delivered by this orator, a few years since, in Troy:—

'The silence that reigns in the region where the pade nations of the earth slumber is solemn and awful.

Cicero says (De Oratore) that 'no man can be an where he wishes. It is amazing that one head so ings of the victims of base-bore demogracy, and small can carry so great a weight. His wonderful knowledge, also is not more remarkable than his skill inther of waters may roar in his progress to the contraction. knowledge, also, is not more remarkable than his skill the Niagara may thunder, but these voices from the in its application. Herein, also, lies a high evidence living and the dead will rise above them all.' of his genius. To know the when and the where-

ah! this it is that brings a man to greatness. has implanted in the human soul is also as thorough pression? as Cicero would have it. When the Austria-Russian the river, the plains, the mountains -he then again erals, hearing the tones of his voice, and seeing the his race, his country and the world. tears rolling down his face, wept even as children Here is the man who can find his way without an effort into the deep depths of the human heart.

In style, if I may use the expression, Kossuth is a sarcasm which bites the heart to its very core. the other almost entirely discards it. Nothing in either Garrison, or Smith, or Phillips? These are Kossuth's speeches, in the line denunciatory, equals emphatically a nation's glory—earth's noblest spirits. the denunciation of America, delivered by George Great in oratory, they are greater still in the majesty Thompson, one year ago, in the city of Syracuse. of a character built upon, and interlocked by, the law The denunciation was embodied in a comparison of of Eternal Rectitude. Garrison is the best misunder-America with Russia. Those who were present on stood man in America. Regarded as rabid, fanatical the occasion referred to will remember the comparison, and its startling effects; effects rendered none consistent embodiment of whatsoever in Christianity the less startling by the speaker's emphatic gesticula-

nor does he smite with so terrible a bolt. He has impressive. He has not the colossal look of Webster, not the swelling flow, nor the grandeur, nor the mag- but his manners are certainly much more insinuating nificence of Cicero; nor is he as massive or as pon-derous as Webster. But he has enough of all these perb gait. His smile is the most winning, most fasqualities to constitute a symmetry which is far better rinating, that I ever encountered in mortal man-not than any exclusive prominence of any of the facul-ties of either rhetoric or logic, while in exuberance of energy of character; though this latter trait is cerdelivered in New York city. It is not equal, in the produce oratorical effect. I should regard him as qualities of mind in which he is pre-eminent, to the Democratic in all his thoughts and feelings. Certainexordium of his speech delivered in Louisville, Ken- ly, it he is not so, he has consummate ability to tucky, but it will answer as a substitute, inasmuch as adapt himself to circumstances. At the various de-I have lost the extract which I intended to present ; pots at which the cars stopped on his way from Syra-· How great is the progress of Humanity! Its cuse to Utics, he mingled as freely with the multitude 'How great is the progress of Humanity! Its steps are counted by centuries; and, yet, while count. as his circumstances would permit; and always had less millions thand alranet at the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since American and the same point where they stood and the same point where they same point where they same point where they are the same point where they are the same point where they stood, and some even have declined since America first emerged out of an unexplored durkness, which had covered her for thousands of years, like crowd, as to what were the prospects of Hungary.

Having said thus much, I now take my leave o

the mountain air, independent as the souring eagle, active as nature, and powerful as the giant strength pages of the orator's history; and being yet in a millions of freenes.

How wonderful! What a present—and what a oratorical art which shall surpass any thing which

mind, amid the bustle of this gigantic bee-hive—
there I stood with meditation alone.

And the spirit of the immovable Past rose before
my eyes, unfolding the misty picture rolls of vanished greatness, and of the fragility of human things.

And among their dissolving views, there I saw
the scorched soil of Africa; and upon that soil, I
saw the great city of Thebes, with its hundred gates,
more splendid than the most splendid of all the existing cities of the world;—Thebes, the ptide of old
Egypl, the first metrogolis of arts and sciences, the
mysterious cradle of so many dectrines which still
mysterious cradle of so many dectrines of some solutions of some mysterious cradle of ysterious cradle of so many doctrines which still on the ground that he was no African, but was full one half white. At this, up jumped Ward; and all ground that he was no African, but was full one half white. At this, up jumped Ward; and all who have seen him will ground that he was no African. one half white. At this, up jumped Ward; and all undered titles—every city a nation—and every naon with an empire's might. Bashee, with its giantic temples, the very ruins of which baffle the
magination of man, as they stand, like mountains of
arved rocks, in the desert, where, for hundreds of
arved rocks, in the desert, where, for hundreds of
all the stands in the stands is the formed and no the described. J. M. M'Kim, of Philadelphia, describing that same conflict, said: "Ward adelphia, describing that same conflict, said : . Ward looked like a statue of black marble of the old Egyptian sort, out of which our while civilization was hewn. He was a cloud to behold; but intellect lightened behind that cloud, and as he annihilated his opponent, he looked as rich in his blackness as the velvet pall upon the bier of an Emperor.' Garnet, as an orator, is more polished than Ward.

and how to drive the current of streams up the mountain's top—and how to make the air shine in the night, like the light of the sun—and how to dive to the sky—though we know all this, and many to the sky—though we know all this, and many things else, still, looking at the temple of Badbec, we cannot forbear to ask what people of giants was that which could do what neither the efforts of our skill, easily swayed by Ward. His personal appearance is nor the rawaging hand of unrelighting time can under the efforts of our skill, easily swayed by Ward. His personal appearance is as well as more elaborate. He has more application nor the ravaging hand of unrelenting time can undo, fine. He is about six feet and two inches tall, erect And, then, I saw the of figure, and somewhat slender in build. He is as

with its world of palaces.

All these passed before my eyes, as they have cousin of Ward, and is, as Ward is, a Southron. Hot these passed before my eyes, as they nave been; and again they pass, as they now are, with no blood runs in his veins; and he would throttle the trace of their ancient greatness, but here and there a life out of a slaveholder with as little compunction of ruin, and every where the desolation of tombs. With conscience as he would tread the life out of a snake,

pale nations of the earth slumber is solemn and awful. But what think ye, when ye are told that every rood Cicero says (De Oratore) that 'no man can be an accomplished orator who has not a fund of universal knowledge, and a the rough knowledge of all the affections which nature has implanted in the human soul. Certainly, no one approaches nearer this definition than does the illustrious Kossuth. His knowledge of the control edge of history is profound, and so, indeed, even of local circumstances. During his stay in this country, nothing has surprised the people more than that he should know almost every body, and literally, also also described by the state of most every thing. He is, in his knowledge, as ex- and storm, is unheard, because of these voices. The pansive as profound, and as profound as expansive.

Antiquity, the laws of nations, of states, of empires, of kingdoms, of ra es, and even of municipal laws, are at his tongue's end, to be used just when and altar of Moloch in the National Capitol, hear the wail-

This is eloquence. You being the judges, tell me does the history of English oratory contain aught His knowledge of all the affections which nature more awfully grand in conception, or beautiful in ex-

In versatility of oratorical power, I know of no army was on the borders of Hungary, Kossuth em- who can begin to approach the celebrated Frederick ployed himself, body and soul of Hungary as he was. Douglass. He, in v.ry deed, sways a magic wand. in addressing assemblies of his countrymen. In a In the ability to imitate, he stands almost alone and few days, the Austrians, Russians, Sclavonians, unapproachable; and there is no actor living, wheth-Croats, Serbs and Wallachians were expected to come er he be tragedian or canedian, who would not give down like a crushing avalanche upon doomed and the world for such a face as his. His slaveholder's unhappy Hungary. There was but a moment left sermon is a master-piece in its line. When he rises him, so the historian tells us, and that moment was to speak, there is a slight hesitancy in his manner, to leave behind it either liberty of annihilation. I which disappears as he warms up to his subject. He give the words of the narrator: 'Rising to make a works with the power of a mighty intellect, and in speech, after passing deliberately through a long ar- the vast audiences which he never fails to assemble, ray of facts and arguments, by which he carried con- touches chords in the inner chambers thereof which viction into every heart, he ceased to speak, but still vibrate music now sweet, now sad, now lightsome maintained his position. Raising his large and now now solemn, now startling, now grand, now majestic, watery eyes to heaven, he seemed to be making his now sublime. He has a voice of terrific power, of last petition at the throne of Eternal Justice. A great compass, and under most admirable control. cloud passed over his brow, as if he then saw by Douglass is not only great in oratory, tongue-wise, prophetic illumination a revelation of the future. but, considering his circumstances in early life, still Then, lowering his aspect a little, and looking more marvellous in composition pen-wise. He has abroad, through the open windows of the building, no fear of man; is no abstractionist; he has a firstupon the grand and historical scenery about him- rate philosophy of reform; believes the boy would never have learned how to swim if he had not gone raised his eyes and withered hands on high, exclaim- into the water; and is, consequently, particularly ing, with that emphasis of his which no words can obnoxious to tavern-keepers and steamboat captains, represent - "O, Hungary! Hungary! Hungary! and those in general who mix up character and color, how can I give thee up? O, bury me, Hungarian man and his skin-and to all, in short, who have little earth, within thy holy bosom, or be to me a land of hearts and muddy heads. He is the pride of the freedom!" At this pathetic appeal, every representative before him, and even the iron-hearted genat wors. Long may he live-an honor to his age,

Gladly would I devote a few lines to the eloquent Here is emphatically a master's power. Remond, but I must not draw too largely on your patience. This orator has remarkable fluency, and on his favorite theme-prejudice against color-wield

aromatic and luxuriant. As a declaimer, he is inferior to Thompson; and this, no doubt, arises from of Smith, of Phillips? Gladly also would I speak of Smith, of Phillips? the fact, that while one deals largely in denunciation, these; but who, in one evening, can do justice to

good against him is, that he is death to timeand those who make a mockery of the principle and those who make a manning or the principle of Christianity and Reform. His oratory is recise, expressive of his character-remarkable f ty, and for that caluness which indicates great in ty, and for that calumess which indicates great is a strength and power. Wendell Phillips is well keen as emphatically the orator of New England. He has a vigorous declaration, which is well set of by a leader of the call that the call set of the call that is a leader of the c matchless beauty of diction. Indeed, no America better unites in his style what are particularly felicitous in anecdote, and hi generally ere as brilliant as the day. It is a party luxury to meet him in the street, so benignand; he tip his hat to the humblest of his aever lived in this age, or in any age: Hour his intellect, remarkable for his parity of his markable for his child-like simplicity, and in the mujesty of soul which accepts to the full the said would the: others should do unto you, It is he n figure of speech to say that his character than is as luminous as the sunbcoms. Where he has is as luminous as the sundeans. Where he had, no argel of seriew follows. His oratory is prody impressive. He moves with slow step, but shed purpose, and never misses his aim. He love he is argument, and illustration by the help of the simple figures. He has but little fancy, and meter near His choice of words and structure of scatters an His choice of words and structure of antenes as absolutely perfection. He has a voice of grat dept, and being as melodious as deep, if gives him caville power over the hearts and sympathics of me. In personal appearance, he has no superior in Azaria, written all over with heartshape. His face is written all over with beperchase and every Christian grace.

There are three specific fields for oratorial effect, These are the bar, the pulpit, and the hall of legalacally as such, the bar is ur questionably superior toba pulpit or the legislative hall. The opposing count who sits with a dogged determination to contour, every position; twelve man gazing with all the every position, tweeter man going with all the might and main, and whem, for the time teing on cannot help regarding as holding the scales of sier the judge or judges eveing one with a colless and guarantees of effective and powerful delivery. For the development of the highest powers of the entire, the pulpit is probably superior to the bar. For the development of the percepties in orstory, the bar is superior to the pulpit; while for the development of the reflective, the pulpit is superior to the har. The law yer deals with the concrete, the preacher with the ly, and consequently less profoundly; or if not less p foundly, certainly less comprehensively. The presel ly, he may do it more profoundly. Legislative eb quence necessarily differs materially from that a either the pulpit or the bar. The prescher talks heaven-why should he not be glowing? The lawy of the wrongs or misfortunes of his client-wa should be be dry and prosy; The legislator, at legislator, discourses for the most part of about principles, measures of public policy and of la either national or municipal, and can hardly be e pected to be more than dignified and convinc There is yet another field for oratorical effort-us that is the public platform. Here 'popular' eloga produces its mighty effects. An analysis of this quence may be the theme for another lecture.

For oratorical purposes, the English language is surpassed by any living tongue. It is not so ancient Grecian, but it is much more simple in construction, and certainly fully as impr commanding. It is a language of great wealth under the sun. Its basis is Saxon and Celtic. of noble sound, but not so rich in melody as the ancient Greek or the modern Spanish and Charles V., speaking merrily, says, . We show Spanish with the gods, Italian with our : French with our friend, German with soldiers, Es with goese, Hungarian with horses, and Bahe with the devil.' The continuous hissing soun peculiar to the Eng ish, no doubt induced the monarch to institute such a comparison. Language but an expression of national mind and The Greek language is subtle and philosophic because the Greeks were subile and philosoph Latins were stiff and right about face. The B is flexible and energetic, because those who are in character fiexible and energetic. It is sat true, that as a nation's mind is, so will a no language be, but it is also true, that as a language so will those who speak it be. Foreigness to a guage, therefore, will assimilate in character, wh in their own land, to the people whose language may speak. The Norman Conquest was gree tated by teaching those who fled from British mandy during the period of the Danish sway in to read and speak the Norman language. Ihad troduced this short dissertation on language I thought it not inappropriate in a lecture on

And now, members of the Dialexian Social ing thus spoken of oratory-its origin, its p officets, and having ilustrated the subject, as well was able, by a reference to some of its brighted I now address to you a word, which, I is will receive, as, indeed, I know you will, in kin and in friendship. You live in a great of So far as energy, intellect and activity greatness, the sun has never seen its equd. I only live in a great country, but a country remarkable for its spirit of compromisethat which is bitter, sweet, and that which is good. You live in a country where the deepens, and still deepens, between the spirit dom and the spirit of the pit. Now, which side ye choose? Need I put the question again? not. May I not say, I know where you are?

Then, members of this acciety, as ye culin oratorical, do it diligently, and with purp bering that it is by the exercise of this we haps more than any other, that America is a free land, not in name only, but in deed truth. Remember, also, that as with indiwith nations; both can become effectual the democratic idea, only by exemplifying lives the principles they profess. Oh, Am I could take thee to my bosom as indeed the la

And, lastly, let me take my seat in saying 19 that he that would be a great erator, must have a got

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